

THE TRAGEDY CONTINUES AS A RESULT OF RUSSIA'S BARBARISM IN AFGHANISTAN

VOL. IV

By

**National Committee for Human Rights in Afghanistan
Peshawar — Pakistan July 1987**

Attributed to the Sacred Spirit
of those Afghans who have lost
their lives as a result of
Russia's Barbarism in Afghanistan

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INTRODUCTION

It is evident that the continuous military occupation of Afghanistan by the Soviet aggressive forces, since Dec. 1979, in itself proves the continuous violation of the inalienable right to self-determination of the people of Afghanistan. The continuous invasion—the Soviet-Kabul atrocities—against the innocent and unarmed civilian population of Afghanistan prove a further brutal violation of the established international laws, including the Charter of the United Nations, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international treaties in this aspect. In spite of the world's repeated and rightful demand and call for a total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet aggressive forces from Afghanistan, she has not only paid no attention to it but she has also continued to intensify her brutal war and consequently continued to intensify her brutalities against the civilian population of Afghanistan.

It is equally evident that the Soviet, in spite of her cruel and overall military offensive affecting the whole country, she has not yet maintained the least control of the country and thus she has failed to stabilize her installed regime in Afghanistan. On the contrary, the resistance fighters have increasingly got the support of the entire Afghan nation as well as received increasing support from international and governmental organisations and to this end, the Soviet-Kabul, failing to achieve their military objectives in Afghanistan, they have recently started a new political and diplomatic offensive—propaganda campaign—against the people of Afghanistan. The primary and main purpose of this new offensive is to deceive the world public opinion in order to minimise the support of the international and governmental organisations to the legitimate and rightful struggle of the people of Afghanistan.

This new diplomatic and political offensive—propaganda campaign—has originally been driven from Mr. Gorbachov's words comparing the situation in Afghanistan as "bleeding wound". In fact Mr. Gorbachov made clear that the Soviet brutal military involvement in Afghanistan is a historic shame to the Soviets. This new offensive was mainly started after Dr. Najib's return from a formal visit to Moscow in Dec. 1986 and was launched in Jan. 1987 by announcing of a unilateral "Cease-fire" which never took place and was never practiced, the announcement of "National Reconciliation" and the "Coalition government" with the opposition political parties. The primary objectives, as we mentioned, has been to influence and deceive the world public opinion and to weaken the international support to the Afghan resistance and thus to strengthen the Soviet's position in international organisations as it, unfortunately, did in the OIC fifth Summit of Jan. 1987 held in Kuwait.

Through this report, we will have a glimpses at the legal prospect of the Soviet-Kabul new diplomatic and political offensive—propaganda campaign—namely: "Cease-fire, National Reconciliation and Coalition government" and we will have a brief look at the whole situation of human rights affecting the overall Afghanistan and then we will study the collection of the cases which are the absolute consequences of the continuous military occupation of Afghanistan as the main and direct effect of the Soviet-Kabul atrocities and brutalities against the innocent and unarmed civilian population of Afghanistan, including children, women and old people. At the end of the report we will have our graphs and the annex about the monuments of Harat province. But before entering to studying the collection of the cases we would like to invite the attention of the readers to the following points:

- We have tried and would try to collect and print those cases in which the civilians are the victims.
- We have tried and would try to confirm the correctness of the cases by at least two or three sources, eye witnesses.
- We would publish the collection of the cases through our periodic reports.
- We would not allow ourselves to change the wording and the text of the witnesses. What we do is to translate the witnesses' words.
- We would be pleased to provide further information concerning any particular case(s) on request.

It should be mentioned that the information in this report is based on our first hand information. The cases and statistic in this report in no way and by no means represent the whole statistic of the whole Soviet-Kabul offensive against the innocent people of Afghanistan. The statistic and cases in this report are a small portion of the Soviet-Kabul atrocities against the people of Afghanistan.

A – LEGAL PROSPECT OF THE CEASE-FIRE

The announcement of a "Unilateral Cease-Fire" by the Kabul regime, or in fact by the Soviet authority announced by the Kabul regime, which was announced at the beginning of this year effecting Jan. 15, 1987 never took place and was never practiced by neither the Soviet military contingents nor by the Kabul regime. In a legal logic too, it can never be practiced at the presence of more than 150,000 Soviet aggressive military contingents stationed in Afghanistan for the offensive purposes. This military contingents of the Soviet aggressive forces is the actual rolling elite in Afghanistan and the Kabul regime is nothing but an instrument at the hand of the Soviet aggressive forces. The Kabul regime, which the Soviets have installed, does not have any authority to deal with the Afghan mujahid nation. It is the Soviet to make decisions and carry out the policies of the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan.

The announcement of the "Unilateral Cease-Fire" by the Soviet installed Kabul regime was conditioned to be maintained and practiced by the oppositions—by the mujahid nation of Afghanistan—which this undoubtedly would meant to ask the mujahid nation of Afghanistan to surrender to the Soviet invasion forces and ultimately surrender to the Soviet installed regime. It is well-known to the whole peace and freedom-loving people of the world that the mujahid nation of Afghanistan has picked up and risen in arms against the Soviet invasion forces and against the installed regime and as a result of this cruel war, imposed by the Soviet against the freedom and peace-loving nation of Afghanistan, the people of Afghanistan have sustained and suffered more than 1.5 million human losses and uncountable material damages. Then how could this be logical to give up arms and surrender to the enemy, to the Soviet invasion forces and or to the installed Kabul regime.

The Kabul regime by announcing the "Unilateral Cease-Fire" intended to try to show off the authority and hence to show off the legality of the regime while as every one of a common sense knows that she was brought and has been kept in to power by the Soviet invasion forces. This is the Soviet military contingents that have been involved in continuous invasion in Afghanistan especially against the unarmed civilian population and the Kabul army is nothing but a puppet at the hand of the Soviet aggressive forces. And inspite of this, the Kabul army, but a few, are not willing to fight their mujahid brothers and the ample proof to this has been the continuous desertion of the Afghan troops from the Kabul army with their arms and ammunitions joining their mujahid brothers.

The main purpose of this "Unilateral Cease-Fire" or or in fact and in a better and suitable term, the new Soviet's diplomatic and political offensive against the people of Afghanistan, is to deceive and influence the public opinions as some westners unwisely expressed the views that the Soviets through the Kabul proposal of "Cease-Fire" wants peace in Afghanistan and consequently would facilitate to the withdrawal of Soviet aggressive forces from Afghanistan. It seems very unfair and unrealistic to believe that the proposed "Cease-Fire" could pave the way to establish peace in the country unless the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of Soviet Forces from Afghanistan. A primary legal condition for the establishment of peace in Afghanistan would be the immediate/total and unconditional withdrawal of the aggressive forces of the Soviet from the country. And this would provide an opportunity to the people of Afghanistan to choose their own way and system of life and to establish their own government by their own direct choice with out any foreign interference.

The Kabul installed regime made the announcement of a unilateral "Cease-Fire" to show off that she wants peace in the country; but how could this be possible to maintain and bring peace in Afghanistan while there are still more than 150,000 well armed Soviet military contingents stationed in the country and involved in every day offensive against the people of Afghanistan especially against the innocent civilian populations. The announcement of a unilateral "Cease-Fire" by the Kabul installed regime can be nothing but a new tactic as part of the Soviet new diplomatic and political offensive against the peace and freedom-loving people of Afghanistan which has been aimed to achieve what they have not yet gained by their cruel military might during almost eight years of brutal military aggression against the people of Afghanistan. The plight and influx of the Afghans families to the neighbouring countries continues which this in itself proves the continuous brutal offensive by the Soviet-Kabul against the people of Afghanistan which this would legally and logically be sufficient to believe that the offer of "cease-fire" by the Kabul has nothing been but a propaganda campaign.

The official statistic by the Commissionary Afghan Refugees, in Pakistan, shows the flow of the Afghan families to Pakistan 6,000 to 8,000 per month. The main and direct cause of this flow can be nothing but the continuous brutal military offensive against the civilians of Afghanistan by the Soviet-Kabul aggressive military forces.

"NATIONAL RECONCILIATION"

The announcement of a unilateral "cease-fire" offered by the Soviet installed Kabul regime has claimed to be a primary step to facilitate the process of "national reconciliation" which would ultimately help to establishing a "coalition government" in the country and this would help to maintain peace in Afghanistan and this would consequently facilitate the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan.

The idea of "national reconciliation" primarily generated from the Soviet assertion considering the Afghanistan conflict as a "civil war", a war between the Afghans themselves. While the brutal military involvement of the Soviet, along with the Kabul puppets, against the peace-loving people of Afghanistan, who have been defending their independence—national sovereignty—their right to self-determination and their very honourable existence against the Soviet aggressive forces and against the Kabul-Soviet-installed regime since Dec. 1979, has been ignored by the Soviet and by the puppet regime in Kabul. It should be mentioned that some observers unwisely termed the Afghanistan resistance/freedom fighting/as "civil war" which is absolutely an ignorance of the facts and realities of Afghans' fighting the Soviet aggressors and the Kabul installed regime. If there were a "civil war" in Afghanistan then why more than 150,000 Soviet aggressive military contingents had been involved in daily brutal offensive against the freedom-fighters of Afghanistan?

The "national reconciliation" announced and offered by the Soviet installed Kabul regime has been designed and well-arranged to deceive the world opinions and therefore to legalize the Soviet's invasion on Afghanistan. While every man of a common sense and of a realistic consideration knows that the Afghanistan people have risen in and picked up arms against the Soviet aggressors and against the Soviet installed regime in Afghanistan; then how could it be logical and legally possible to give up arms and come along with the Soviet aggressors and with the Soviet puppets in a "national reconciliation" programme. In fact, the "national reconciliation" is a major part of the Soviet political deception and diplomatic offensive and therefore the Soviet shamelessly denies to accept the realities which 122 nation states of the United Nations last year passed a resolution condemning the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and called for the withdrawal of Soviet aggressive forces from Afghanistan which this in itself means that the Afghanistan people are defending their independence, the right to self-determination and their national sovereignty against the Soviet invasion forces and against the Soviet installed Kabul regime which this explicitly would mean a nation-wide resistance against foreign occupation/Soviet military occupation of Afghanistan/which this legally negate the unfair term of "civil war" in Afghanistan and ultimately negate the idea of a "national reconciliation" with the enemy, with the Soviet-Kabul regime.

More importance with regard to the "national reconciliation" programme announced by the Soviet installed Kabul regime is Najib's wording said at the extraordinary party plenum of December 1986, which was approved by the extraordinary session of the so-called revolutionary council of the regime in Jan. 1987, among other things "national reconciliation" is aimed at peace and security, the subsequent growth of the gains of the revolution, full realization of the program of action of the PDPA, the ensurance of independent, democratic and progressive growth of Afghanistan, the creation of a durable situation in the country and the *consolidation of a regime loyal to the friendship with the Soviet Union* ". Further more Najib emphasized " *The heads of the respective Council of National Fatherland Front would lead the commission*" commissions for carrying out the program of the so-called national reconciliation has been formed by the regime under the authority and supervision of the "Council of National Fatherland" and consequently under the absolute authority of the regime.

In the Najib's above-mentioned statements two main points are of a prime consideration:

a. *The consolidation of a regime loyal to the friendship with the Soviet Union.* — This statement explicitly invites the Afghan mujahid and freedom-loving people to surrender to the Soviet aggressive forces and consequently surrender to the Soviet installed Kabul regime and therefore accept the rolling and authority of the regime against which they have fought for almost eight years to gain their independence, national sovereignty and their right to self-determination which have been harshly infringed and brutally violated by the Soviet aggressive and occupation forces. How would this be possible for the people of Afghanistan to be loyal to the friendship with the Soviet Union and or loyal to the Soviet installed Kabul regime?

Friendship with the most cruel and barbaric Soviet militarism would mean nothing but to accept the Soviet domination and Soviet military despotism in Afghanistan which is absolutely impossible for the people of Afghanistan to do so unless the immediate, total and unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet invasion forces from Afghanistan and the reimbursement of the total human and material losses which the people of Afghanistan sustained as a result of the Soviet aggression on Afghanistan and bringing the Soviet and Kabul puppets into a trial as the war criminals etc.

b. *Supervision and authority of the "National Fatherland Front" over the so-called national reconciliation program.*

It is well-known that the "National Fatherland Front" itself is a government organ within the installed regime and is strictly and closely supervised and controlled by the Soviet so-called advisers, the KGBs. How could it be logical for the people of Afghanistan to come along to a "national re-conciliation" program which would be supervised, controlled and directed by the so-called national fatherland front which itself has been a part of the Soviet aggressive forces against the people of Afghanistan?

The offer of "national reconciliation" program announced by the Soviet installed Kabul regime not only

negate the Soviet invasion on Afghanistan but also intends to legitimise and legalise the presence of the Soviet aggressive forces in Afghanistan and therefore intends to impose the Soviet's imperialistic and military despotism on the people of Afghanistan and hence makes Afghanistan as a Soviet satellite under the name of "regime friendship loyal to the Soviet Union". Friendship with the Soviet Union which brought nothing to the people of Afghanistan but destruction and human misery and human tragedy.

The announcement and offer of the "national reconciliation" program, with no doubt, has been a part of the Soviet-Kabul propaganda campaign designed to deceive the world public opinions. It was only the west that unrealistically and unfairly thought of some hope for establishing peace in Afghanistan by practicing the "national reconciliation" program. This diplomatic and political deception — "national reconciliation" — has been alleged to facilitate the process of the establishing of a coalition government with the opposition political parties while the offer of the "national reconciliation" by the Soviet installed regime did not include any lessening in the power of the present puppet regime and instead it intends to strengthen the power of the regime.

The crux of the problem with regard to the offer of the "national re-conciliation" is that, most of the top party and state leaders of the regime have been "elected" as the leading body of the "extraordinary supreme commission on "national reconciliation". A short glimpse at the composition of the presidium of the extraordinary supreme commission on "national reconciliation" would prove that the so-called "national reconciliation" program has to be carried out under the absolute authority and close direction of the regime. For instance: the presidium which consisted of 35 top party and state leaders, "elected" Abdul Rahim Hatef, former deputy president of the "National Fatherland Front" and the president of the previous "Loya Girga" of April '85 a top party member and as the chairman of commission, Haji Mohammad Tsamkanai, the acting president or the "revolutionary council, Noor Mohammad Noor, politburo member and secretary of the PDPA CC, Haji Nezamuddin, deputy chairman of the "revolutionary council" and Sayed Mansoor Naderi, member of the presidium of the "revolutionary council" of the PDPA as deputy chairman of the commission and also Amannuddin Amin, Deputy Chairman of the council of the ministers of the PDPA was "elected" as the deputy chairman and secretary of the secretariat of the "extraordinary supreme commission on "ational reconciliation" in Afghanistan. The composition of the mentioned commission membering top party and state leaders of the installed regime in itself reveals to believe that the "Commission" on "national reconciliation" does not represent the Afghan nation and therefore would never gain the aims for which it has been formed. And even if there were representatives of the Afghan nation it would have been impossible for the regime to gain the purposes for which the commission has been formed and that has mainly been because of the presence of the Soviet aggressive forces in Afghanistan and the existence of the installed regime in Afghanistan against whom the whole Afghan nation has been fighting for their independence, their national sovereignty, their inalienable right to self-determination and their very honourable existence since April Coup of 1978 and in particular since the Soviet direct military invasion of Dec. 1979 in Afghanistan.

As the offer of a unilateral "cease fire" by the regime alleging to facilitate the process of "national reconciliation" which has never been effective and even though it has recently been extended for six months more by the Kabul regime which would never be maintained and practiced, the offer of the "national reconciliation" program aimed at facilitating the process of the establishment of a "coalition government" with the opposition political parties would also never be practiced and maintained; because it has totally been rejected by the mujahid nation of Afghanistan.

"COALITION GOVERNMENT"

The formation of a "Coalition Government" with the opposition political parties offered by the Soviet installed regime in Afghanistan is also a part of the diplomatic and political deception/propaganda campaign/ against the peace and freedom-loving people of Afghanistan. The acceptance of the offer of "Coalition Government" with the Kabul Soviet-installed regime by the people of Afghanistan would mean the legitimisation of the installed regime in the country and therefore would mean the legitimisation of the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan and thus it would legalize the presence of the Soviet aggressive forces in Afghanistan; while every one of realistic consideration knows that the people of Afghanistan, since the April coup of 1978 and in particular since the Soviet invasion on Afghanistan in Dec. 1979, have been fighting the Soviet as well as the installed regime for their independence, for their right to self-determination and for their very honourable existence. The formation of a "Coalition Government" with the Soviet installed regime in Afghanistan would never restore the right to self-determination and would never guarantee the independence of Afghanistan and also would never guarantee the national sovereignty of the people of Afghanistan and this would mean a continuous control and even domination of Afghanistan by the Soviet using her puppets as proxy not only against the people of Afghanistan but also against the region.

The offer of the "cease fire" by the Soviet installed regime in Afghanistan has been alleged to facilitate the process of a "national reconciliation" and the offer of a "national reconciliation" has been alleged to facilitate the process of the establishment or the formation of a "coalition government" with the opposition political parties which all these three offers have been alleged by the Soviet installed regime to facilitate and help the

establishment of peace in the country and subsequently would facilitate and help the withdrawal of the Soviet military contingents from Afghanistan. It is a prime consideration that the offer of the "cease-fire" which never took place and never was maintained by the Soviet installed regime and therefore has never succeeded. It is not irrelevant to mention that the Soviet aggressive military contingents, which have been the actual offensive forces in Afghanistan, have not been included in the offer of the "cease-fire"; frankly speaking, the installed Kabul regime has not the power and authority to either include or exclude the Soviet military contingents in the offer of the "cease-fire". And therefore the offer of the "cease-fire" by the installed Kabul regime logically and legally could have been nothing but null and void.

Whereas the offer of the "cease-fire" by the Kabul installed regime, as a pre-step and as a pre-condition to facilitate the process of maintaining the offer of the "national reconciliation", was ineffective and remained with no success and therefore the offer of a "national reconciliation" consequently could have failed and as it did so. Likewise, the offer of a "national reconciliation" which has been alleged to be pre-step and a pre-condition to facilitate the process of the formation of a "coalition government" with the opposition political parties has yet failed to receive the support of the mujahid nation of Afghanistan and this consequently would mean that the establishment and maintenance of peace in Afghanistan would remain unsolved. The establishment and maintenance of a real peace in Afghanistan, in fact and on a realistic consideration, is due to the following factors:

- The total, immediate and unconditional withdrawal of the Soviet aggressive forces from Afghanistan.
- The restoration of the right to self-determination of the people of Afghanistan, a real and practical respect to the Afghans' national sovereignty and territorial integrity.
- International guarantee specially by the Soviet Union for non-interference whatsoever in the affairs of Afghanistan in the future.
- The establishment of government by the direct choice and participation of the people of Afghanistan without any foreign interference of whatsoever.
- The total cancellation and disregarding of the entire agreements made by the Soviet Union and her satellites with the Soviet installed Kabul regime which in fact are a heavy burden on the people of Afghanistan imposed on them by the Soviet and her puppets.
- The reimbursement of the total losses and damages which the people of Afghanistan have received and sustained as the result of the Soviet aggression in Afghanistan. The reimbursement to the mentioned losses should be paid by the Soviet Union which is the main and direct cause to the losses and damages to the people of Afghanistan as well as to Afghanistan itself.
- To put the Soviet and Kabul installed regime as well as other party(ies) involved in committing crimes against the people of Afghanistan especially against the civilian population of Afghanistan into an international trial as the war criminals.

B – THE SITUATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN AFGHANISTAN

It is much logical to mention that since the main and direct cause of which has affected the human rights in Afghanistan still continues to exist therefore the situation of human rights consequently would continue to deteriorate and even got worsened since 1986 and especially after Najib's got the power in May 1986. Notwithstanding the fact that both the Soviet and the Kabul new installed regime criticised the previous regimes on several points and occasions and on the contrary alleged to be more democratic and more open to public and therefore alleged to guarantee the life and the liberty of the individuals and would try to provide a better opportunity to the Afghans to participate in the regime affairs. But the reality and the real picture of the regime has never changed and would never get change and this is mainly because of its nature and characteristic as of being nothing but a puppet and an installed regime by the same power – the Soviet – the same purpose as the previous one was installed.

The new installed regime of Najib, like the previous one Karmal, has failed to receive the support of the people of Afghanistan and on the contrary the resistance movement still continues to have the support of vast majority of the people of Afghanistan and that why the Soviet and her new Kabul puppets continue to launch severe air and ground offensive against the civilians of Afghanistan. The various kind of brutal offensive by the Soviet and her new Kabul installed regime would later categorically be described. But prior to describing these brutal offensive against the civilian populations of Afghanistan it is relevant to categorically mention the situation of human rights with regard to civil and political liberties as well as with regard to economic social and cultural rights of the Afghan people especially those residing in the large cities where the Soviet and Kabul installed regime have maintained some military control.

a. Civil and political Liberties

There is no political party(ies) exist in Afghanistan but the Soviet puppet party – “PDPA” – which has been brought to power by the Soviet aggressive military forces. Every political activity is abandoned by the Soviet installed regime or in fact by the Soviet because the Soviets in Afghanistan are the actual ruling elites. Despite the regime attempts to “holding” some local “elections” for local “council” in a few provincial cities, where the Soviet and Kabul hold some military control, and the candidates (one candidate in each “election”) was introduced to the “voters” who, in fact, was selected by the party prior to the “election” and that was why the candidates were “elected” by the “voters” by raising their hands immediately after they were introduced to the “voters” and on the other hand almost all of the “candidates” were either party members and or KHAD agents. The so-called election for local councils, having the mentioned nature and characteristic, would never legally represent the people of Afghanistan. In fact and reality this has been nothing but a party selection for the local council in order to “maintain and stabilize the regime's power in the localities”.

For further information about the “Loya Jirga”, which was held by the installed regime in April 1985 and the tribal jirga of Sep. 1985 which were nothing but a party gathering and selection, our report: *Russia's Barbarism in Afghanistan, Vol. III of Feb. 1986*.

Freedom of speech and expression has been strictly suppressed and continues to deteriorate and that is mainly not only due to the continuation of the aggression but also because of intensification of the military brutalities in Afghanistan. Every meeting and even private conversation is strictly monitored by the KHAD agents. *Academic freedoms, the right to have assemblies* and making associations have been thoroughly abandoned by the regime, or in fact, by the Soviets. People has continued to be arbitrary arrested, tortured even arbitrary executed on the basis of their political background and their religious belief.

Arbitrary arrest

On the basis of our first hand information 1,865 persons were arrested since May, when Najib was brought into power, till the end of Dec. 1986 affecting the whole country. In spite of the regime announcement on July 9, 87 with regard to release 200 prisoners from Kabul main prison – pul-e-Charkhi – the waves of the arrests still continue threatening the security and the life of the people.

Torture

Inflicting torture to the detainee(s) still continues to take place and to be practiced by the KHAD agents at the present of the Soviet advisers not only in detention centres but also in the prisons and not only at the time of interrogation but also, after the interrogation, in the prisons as a disciplinary punishment. Inflicting torture on the detainee(s) ranges from beating, kicking and pulling out finger nails up to various kinds of electric shock on revolving chair. According to the first hand information which we have received, a new methods of electric shock has been introduced to inflicting torture and that is to force the detainee to sit on a chair and an electric wire is connected to his toes and then it is charged by using a handle which is said to be the worst kind of electric shock of its nature. See *Amnesty International report of Nov. 1986 about arrests and torture in Afghanistan*.

Detainees are denied a Fair trial

Almost all of the political charges and political arrestees are denied a fair trial, they are denied having a defence lawyer and almost all the trial take place in camera. In most serious cases the decision of the "court" is taken prior to the "trial". The death penalty still takes place and is practiced by the regime with regard to the political "charges." The situation of justice in Afghanistan continues to deteriorate and worsen. This is to say that there some so-called courts in the country — large cities — exist but justice has disappeared and is no longer exist and is no longer practiced.

Freedom of movement

Movement from one place to another place, especially from one large city to another one, where the Soviet-Kabul have maintained some military control, is strictly monitored by the Soviet and Kabul authorities. Afghans who need to travel from one city to another one must get an identity card or passing card to enter the other city and must prove to the authority his need of entry. This has made the situation for the Afghans very difficult and is getting worse. Traveling for Afghans to a foreign country especially to the west is conditioned with certain restrictions which is not easy for Afghan individuals to get a passport and an exit visa from the regime.

Situation with regard to Social, Economic and Cultural Rights

There is no Social welfare exists in the country. There is no Social guarantee for individual Afghans. The only individuals guaranteed and are entitled to receive benefits from the regime are the party members, KHAD members, army and police officers, especially those are pro-Soviet and pro-regime and pro-Soviet Kabul regime civilian officers. The income of the individuals are almost very low from their expenditures which has made the life of individuals, rather than the mentioned figures, the most miserable.

Economic Situation of the individuals is the worse of its kind and that is due to various problems: lack of labour, labour force is forcibly sent to army service — and the lack of job market in the rural areas — destruction of productive sources due to the cruel offensive, high prices especially imposed by the regime in the large cities as an economic tactic against the civilians — , and this has further inflamed the inflation in the country. Old people are forced to participate in "collective volunteer work campaign" and even the city school-boys and girls are forced to collective volunteer work campaign. This is absolutely and thoroughly forbidden by most international conventions to take part in "individual or collective labour campaign" but it is a common practice of the regime, or in fact of the Soviet in Kabul, to arrange forced labour in the cities.

Situation with regard to the Cultural Rights

The Soviet has paid much attention to dominate the Afghans' culture by destroying of the Afghans' religious and traditional values and instead spread Soviet culture among the, especially, young generation of Afghanistan. Not only youths but also the Afghan children are forced to participate the party training programs the main purpose of is nothing but indoctrination. The schools and the university curriculums have been changed into a Soviet model. Unqualified party members and KHAD agents have been appointed as the deans of the faculties and as the heads of the schools. Non-party personalities are not reliable to the regime and that is why most of qualified Afghans have either been imprisoned, killed or fled the country. *For further information in this aspect see our report on Russia's Barbarism in Afghanistan Vol. III of Feb. 1986.*

The Afghan children are being sent to the Soviet Union without their will and or without the will of their parents. This has been arranged mainly for the purpose of indoctrination to send children to the Soviet Union *for ten years* for so-called training. It should be mentioned that most of the party members, KHAD members, children have been sent and the some children have been sent without the will of themselves and or without the will of their parents. It is needed to be mentioned that if there is any opposition to the Soviet education policies, either inside city-existed schools or in the Soviet Union it would certainly be considered a prima facie for criminal prosecution. It is disclosed that more than 50 Afghans have been killed or imprisoned in the Soviet Union because of some criticism form their part to the Soviet system, *for more information in this aspect, see Early Warning of June 1987.*

The most victims of the Soviet today's educational and cultural policy with regard to the Afghanistan culture and education system are the children of Afghanistan. The Soviet has paid more attention to indoctrinate the children of Afghanistan and train a new generation on the basis of the Soviet ideology. See *'To Win the Children' Helsinki Watch Asia Watch, Dec. 1986.*

C – SITUATION WITH REGARD TO MILITARY BRUTALITIES

Indiscriminating air and ground offensive, reprisal killings and massacres, air and ground ambushes against the refugee caravans, looting the civilians, dwelling houses, using anti-personal mines and toy bombs, using projectile weapons/BMPs and the destruction of the rural economy, as a means of genocide, have not only continued to take place but also intensified and escalated against the civilian population especially against the people of the rural areas of Afghanistan which have caused the innocent and unarmed civilians untold sorrow, heavy human losses and uncountable material damages.

To mention a few of the mentioned offensives launched by the Soviet-Kabul aggressive forces against the unarmed civilian population of Afghanistan the following offensives would be noticeable:

— A very big Soviet air and ground forces started a brutal offensive against the civilians on *July 4, 1987 and continued for 14 days*. The offensive was launched against the area of Sanglakh, Jalriz, Kut-e Ashroo, Dara-e Zeyarat, Kuhna Khumar and other villages of the Jalriz areas of Wardak-Maidan province. *200 civilians were killed in Jalriz areas, 25 civilians were killed in Mamaki area*. These civilians had a shelter in a local mosque which was bombed by the Soviet air force. *200 civilians were massacred* by the Soviet troops during searching for the local mujahideen. These 200 persons were shot dead either in the houses or outside the houses where they were found.

On March 17, 1987 the Soviet air force made an offensive against a huge number of mujahideen and civilian people in the area of Imam Saheb of Konduz province. A large number of civilian and some mujahideen attended — a Buz Kushi game — a traditional Afghan game — on March 15, 1987 in Imam Saheb of Konduz province. During the Buz-Kushi game a group of mujahideen attacked a Soviet castle on the soil of the Soviet. The attack was launched from the soil of Imam Saheb and was done through by shooting rockets. It was said the Soviet castle was damaged. On the same day about one hour later, a heavy air raid was conducted against the whole people attending the Buz Kushi game and as a result of that air raid 400 people, unarmed, were killed on the spot.

Two days later a big Soviet-Kabul air and ground forces surrounded the whole areas of Konduz and Khanabad area and started severe offensive against the civilians. The areas which were attacked named: Gala Gaw, Hazrat Sultan, Kubehi, Kunj, Chuqor Qeshlaq, Jar Guzar, Ultey Gunbad, Qachi, Buheen, Buta-Kashan, Gari Ha, Jangal Bashi, Khawaja Pusta, Cheen Zai, Cher Tut, Khus Tepa, Janat Bagh, Sarai Qeshlaq, Kabuli, Mula Khail, Nayazi, Laghmani, Sajani and some other villages from Konduz and Khanabad areas were taken under severe air and ground attack. This attack was launched on March 17, 1987. 5 days brutal offensive against the whole villages of the mentioned areas 200 civilians were killed while they were scaping from Khanabad to Ashkamesh area. *These 200 civilians were ambushed* by the Soviet troops while they were scaping. Among these 200 civilians there were old people, women and children too. *150 other civilians* were killed during heavy air attack against their houses. Among these 150 there were children, women and old people, too. They were also killed either inside the houses or outside the village while trying to find a place to hide in. *100 other civilians* were also killed during a house to house search for what the Soviet-Kabul call "Ashrar". *These 100 civilians* were massacred inside the villages of the mentioned areas. *8 persons from one family* were also massacred by the Soviets. A group of the Soviet troops entered Mr. Wali Mirab's house, *his wife brought her new born baby to the Soviet troops* and asked them not to kill the family members, but the troops took the baby and crushed him on to the ground and killed him. Then they started shooting the whole 8 members of the family including children and the women of the family and Mr. Wali Mirab was also killed during that brutal offensive. It should be mentioned that the wife of Mr. Wali brought her new born baby to the soviets that the Soviet will not kill the family for the sake of that new born baby but the Soviet unhesitatingly killed the new born baby and the whole family of 8 members.

On April 16, 1986 a very severe air and ground offensive was launched against the whole surrounding villages of the Andkhu-e district including the Andkhu-e city. The offensive was conducted for about a week. Since the mujahideen made some resistance and the Soviet-Kabul forces received some losses therefore they made the attack against the whole villages of the surrounding areas of the nomade district including the city itself. As a result of that week long offensive 1,000 civilians including children, women and old people were killed.

On July 17, 1987 a group of medical team was going to Wardak province to give medical assistance to the civilian people of that areas. On the way to Wardak province they were hit by an anti-personal mine as a result of which 7 persons were killed and 3 other were severely injured.

On July 1st, 1987 a Dutsan bus was hit by a mine and as a result of that 3 civilian people were killed and 13 other were injured. The incident took place in Rubat village of Urgon of Paktiya province.

For more informations about the military brutalities of the Soviet-Kabul forces *see the collection of the cases*.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5097 ANC	June 27, 1986		Noor Ahmad and his family of 7 including three children, wife, mother and his sister.	
	Date Occurred		Baz Khan and his family of 5 including his baby, one child of four years, mother and his young brother.	
	April 23, 1986		Sher Afzal, his father, mother and two sisters.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships.	Noor Aqa Hamiddullah
Tapae Du ab,	Keshm	Badakhshan		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Saifuddin, ANC member. Date of interview: August 16–20, 1986. Place of interview: The city of Faizabad.</p> <hr/> <p>During a big air offensive launched against the mentioned areas by the Soviet-Kabul forces 94 civilians were killed and so many other were injured. Among the killed persons there were 17 children and 10 women including the mentioned families. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC member of the local workshop. Here is the brief translation of the interview:</p> <hr/> <p>“It is now proved to every one of a common sense that the Soviet-Kabul do not respect none of the well-established international laws. They just follow their way for their dirty aims. This incident itself prove that the Soviet-Kabul regime which they installed, instead of fighting or defeating the mujahideen of Afghanistan, they attack the innocent and unarmed civilians. It was 5 AM early in the morning that 12–16 jets and gun-ships raided the mentioned villages and started shelling rockets and dropping bombs on the houses of the people. The bombardment started first by the jets and was followed by gun-ships. The people could hardly scape or hide somewhere in order to keep them safe from the bombardment. But it was early morning and most of the people could not scape and confined in the houses. The bombardment lasted for four hours or more. It was some times in the afternoon that we, along with some other people came to find out if there was any loss to the people. On the first appearance we found some houses destroyed and some other houses were damaged. On search for the victims we found 94 civilians killed as a result of that brutal air attack. Among the victims there were 17 children and 10 women. There were also 30 other civilians severely injured. We found them inside the houses mostly under the destroyed or damaged houses. We got them in night and day searching for them.”</p> <p>The witnesses further stated:</p> <p>The Soviet and the Kabul puppet regime think that they will got to suppress the jihad of the people of Afghanistan by attacking the civilians. It is impossible for the Soviet to establish their control over the people of Afghanistan. It is better for them to leave Afghanistan, the sooner the better”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5091 ANC	July 29, 1985		Bashir	Nasir Ahmad
	Date Occurred		one year son, mother and two sister of Bashir.	
	June 12, 1986		Sultan, his brother, two years old daughter and of five months son. Qasem, his father, his brother and two of his children.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters and helicopters.	Mukhtar Mohammad Rafiq.
Local city of Beharak.	Beharak	Badakhshan		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note: Mr. Ghani, ANC member of the local workshop, interviewed the witnesses. Date of interview: September 25–29, 1986. Place of interview: The city of Chatral.</p> <hr/> <p>A heavy bombardment took place against the named village and as a result of it 86 civilians including some children and women were killed. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. Here is the brief translation of the interview:</p> <hr/> <p>“There was a security army unit on the outskirt of the centre of the district which was ambushed by some group of the local mujahideen and as a result of that ambush some troops from the unit were killed, some were injured and a few joined the mujahideen and defected the unit. It was alleged that the mujahideen seized some arms and ammunitions from the unit. On the next day early in the morning a heavy air attack was launched by the Soviet-Kabul against the whole areas of the surrounding of the centre of the district. Since it was early morning the people could not scape to save them. The bombings by the jets which followed by gun-ships lasted for four hours or more. They were harshly bombing routinely the houses of the civilians. At about noon time it was stopped and some of the people from the surroundings of the centre city could return to find out what happened to the people. When we returned to the place of bombings it was late afternoon. We started, along with other people, to search for the victims and a day long and over night searching we found 86 civilians killed as the result of that air attack. Among these deads there were 14 children and 10 women killed. The mentioned families were among the killed persons. There were also 28 persons injured, too. Even though there was not proper medication for the injured, we tried to find some medicine for them. In a day long time we buried the victims, God bless them all.”</p> <p>The witnesses went on to say:</p> <p>“The people of Afghanistan has firmly decided to defend the country and to defeat the Soviet aggressors and the Kabul puppet regime. The Soviet and the Kabul puppets will never defeat the mujahideen even though they attack and kill the civilians”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-6078 ANC	July 15, 1985		Neyazuddin and his family of 6 including two children and an old mother.	
	Date Occurred		Qurban Mohammad and his family of 5 including one baby and his old brother.	
	May 28, 1985.		Ahmad zia and his family of 8 including two babies, a child and his old father.	
	Place Occurred		Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships.	Behadur Karim.
Ishkashem	Ishkashem	Badakhshan.		

Brief story of the case.

Note : The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Mohammad Hashim, ANC member.
Date interviewed: Sep. 27, 1985.
Place interviewed: The city of Faizabad.

A heavy bombardment took place against the mentioned areas and because of that air attack 84 civilians were killed and some other were injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. The following is the brief translation of the interview:

"In early morning at about breakfast time several gun-ships and some jet fighters raided the vicinity of the district. The jets and the gun-ships numbered about 16–20 altogether. They started shelling rockets and dropping heavy bombs on the houses of the people. We, the people of the area could hardly scape and hide somewhere in order to save us from the bombardment. It took the jets and fighters about more than three or four hours bombing the houses of the people. Then when it was over we, along with some other people came to find what happened to the people inside the houses. On the first looking we saw that the houses of the people were destroyed and damaged in large. Then we started searching for the people. During night searching and on the next morning we started again searching we found 84 persons killed. We got them from the destroyed and damaged houses. Among the deads there were 10 children and 13 old women. There were also 27 persons injured. We could hardly find some proper medicine for the injured persons, because there is no such medicine. We could hardly bury the deads, God bless them all".

Replying a question as to why the air raid was launched against the mentioned city, the witnesses said:

"That was mainly done in retaliation to an ambush conducted by the mujahideen a day before of the incident. It was alleged that the mujahideen made an ambush against an army unit stationed on the out-skirt of the centre of the district. The ambush took place during the night and it was also alleged that the army unit received so men losses and some other of the men from the unit defected and joined the mujahideen with their arms and ammunitions. On the next morning this air attack was launched by the Soviet-Kabul against the civilians".

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-6071 ANC	May 15, 1986		Ferzan and his family of 5, including his son, a daughter, his sister and mother.	
	Date Occurred		Khal Jan and his family of 4, including his mother, sister and one year old son.	
	March 26, 1986.		Bukhsh Mri and his two daughters.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and helicopters	Sayeed Baqir Ahmad Murad
Vicinity of provincial city.	Qala-e Naw	Badghis		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Qasim, ANC local member. Date interviewed: July 23—25, 1986. Place of interview: Qala-e Naw, provincial city.</p> <hr/> <p>A heavy air raid launched by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the mentioned area, 15 civilians were killed and a number was wounded. The story was testified by the witnesses before the mentioned ANC member. Here is the brief translation of the interview:</p> <hr/> <p>“At about breakfast time in the morning about 10—12 gun-ships made a cruel attack against the whole vicinity of the provincial city. They bombarded the area for more than three hours. When it was stopped, it was in the afternoon time that we, along with some people came to find what happende On the first looking we saw so many houses were damaged and some other were destroyed. We started searching for the victims. In a day long searching and on the night of that day we found 15 civilians were shot dead by the rockets which were shelled by the helicopters. Among the victims we found 3 children and 2 old women. There were 10 other civilians wounded because of that cruel air attack”.</p> <p>Replying as to why the air attack was launched, the witnesses replied.</p> <p>“One day before of this air attack, it was night time, some mujahideen groups ambushed two army security posts of the Kabul regime which were located on the outskirt of the city. It was claimed that the army posts received some men losses and some other of the troops from the posts defected and joined the mujahideen with their arms and ammunitions. Then in the morning of the next day the air attack was launched by the Soviet and the Kabul puppet regime. This was launched in retaliation to the mujahideen ambush. This is common now with the Soviet and Kabul to attack the civilians in retaliation to their losses receive through the mujahideen ambush. That was of the same kind”.</p> <p>The witnesses went on saying: “It is the responsibility of the free world people not to ignore these atrocities of the Soviet-Kabul against the unarmed and innocent civilians of Afghanistan. The Soviet-Kabul criminals should be put on a trial because of their crimes against the civilians of Afghanistan”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-6077 ANC	April 27, 1985.		Sultan Shah and his family of 6 including two children and an old mother.	
	Date Occurred		Mirza Mohammad and his family of 5 including one baby and an old sister.	
	May 12, 1985		Sakhedad and his family of 5 including one baby and an old father.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet-fighters	Zeyauddin Nasir Khan
Vicinity of the centre of the district.	Jawand	Badghis		
Brief story of the case				
<p>Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Qasim, ANC member. Date interviewed: June 12 – 15, 1985. Place interviewed: The city of Jawand.</p> <hr/> <p>During a heavy air attack launched by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the mentioned areas 96 civilians were killed and so many other persons were injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. The following is the brief translation of the interview:</p> <hr/> <p>“Since the Soviet invasion on Afghanistan, the Soviet and the Kabul installed regime made so many efforts to suppress the jihad of the people of Afghanistan people. They do not respect any law or international regulation with regard to the protection of the civilians in time of war. The Soviet-Kabul puppet regime instead of fighting and or defeating the Afghan mujahideen they attack the civilians and kill the innocent and unarmed civilians”.</p> <p>The witness further said:</p> <p>“It was about lunch time that about 10–14 jet fighters raided the whole areas and started bombing the houses of the people. We, the people of the city were very surprised and got to scape or hide some where in order to save us from the bombardment. They bombed the houses for more than four hours. It was dark night when we, along with some people came to find out what happened to the people of the city. On the first place we saw so many houses were damaged and so many other were destroyed. We got to search for the victims. During night and on the other day we got 96 persons dead and got them from among the destroyed and damaged houses. Among the deads there were 13 children and 10 women. There were also 37 persons wounded. We could hardly bury the deads”.</p> <p>The witnesses went on to say:</p> <p>“The Soviet and the Kabul puppet authorities should be put on a trial because of the crimes they commit against the civilians of Afghanistan. The free world people should not ignore this and they should take action to bring the Soviet-Kabul criminals in to a trial”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-6073</u> ANC	June 18, 1985		Gul Rahman and his family of 6 including two children and a three months baby.	
	Date Occurred		Hashim Yar Khan and his family of 5 including two old ladies and a child.	
	April 25, 1985		Qurban and his family of 5 including his old mother, a baby and a two years young sister.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Feda Khan Karimullah
Surroundings of the centre of the city.	Bala Murghab.	Badghis.		

Brief story of the case

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by the ANC member, Mr. Qurban Khan.

Date of interview: August 25, 1985.

Place of interview: Provincial city.

As a result of a brutal air raid launched by the Soviet-Kabul against the mentioned areas, 86 civilians were killed and a number was injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. Here is the brief translation of the incident:

"It was very early in the morning that about 12 gun-ships raided the whole surroundings of the city. This followed by 10-14 jet fighters. Both the jets and the gun ships were harshly coming and were dropping bombs and shelling rockets on the houses of the people. We, the people of the surrounding areas could hardly scape and hide somewhere because it was early morning and most of the people were inside their houses. The bombardment lasted for more than four hours. When the bombardment was stopped and we the people of the city returned back to find out what happened to the people, we found so many houses damaged and so many other was destroyed because of that cruel air attack. It was about late afternoon and we started searching for our brothers. During long day and on the night search we got 86 persons were killed. Among these there were 15 children and 10 old ladies. There were also 24 other persons severely wounded. We got them all".

The witnesses also said in a reply to a question as to why the air attack was done against the villagers:

"We did not know the exact aim of that air attack but a day before that attack, a few government army units which were stationed on the outskirt of the centre of the district, were ambushed by some mujahideen. It was said that some of the soldiers from that units defected and joined the mujahideen with their ammunitions. Then on the next day, early in the morning that air attack was done against our houses. It seemed to us that this was conducted in retaliation to the losses which the unit received during the mujahideen ambush".

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-6085 ANC	August 16, 1986.		Ghulam Ahmad and his family of 5 including his one year old daughter and two years old son.	
	Date Occurred		Mukhtar and his family of 7 including his old mother, a baby and his two sons.	
	June 25, 1986.		Bukhteyar and his family of 5 including his young baby and his mother.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet-fighters and gun-ships	Mohammad Aslam Fakhruddin
Dushey	Dushey	Baghlan		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Sakhey Ahmad, ANC member. Date of interview: Oct. 25 – 28, 1986. Place interviewed: The city of Khust-u Fereng.</p> <hr/> <p>As a result of a heavy and brutal air attack launched by the Soviet-Kabul against the mentioned district, 25 civilians were killed and a number was injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. Here is the brief translation of the testimony:</p> <hr/> <p>“A big Soviet army caravan was passing the Salang high way to Kabul. This caravan was ambushed by some groups of mujahideen. It was said that caravan received so many human losses and some other army personnels were injured. So many vehicles of the caravan were damaged and destroyed. It was done in the late afternoon. The caravan passed the high way but receiving so many losses. On the next day, it was early morning that about 10 – 14 gun ships raided the surrounding areas and started shelling rockets and were dropping heavy bombs. This followed by some 10 gun-ships. Both the gun-ships and the jets were harshly bombing the surrounding areas of the district. When the bombardment was over, it was late in the afternoon of the same day that we, along with some other people came to see what happened to the people of that areas. We saw that some many houses were damaged and a number of the houses were destroyed. Then we started searching for the people. In a day long searching and on the night of that day we found 25 persons killed by the bombardment. Among the deads there were 6 children and 7 old women. There were also 15 other civilians severely wounded. We got the victims from the destroyed and damaged houses.”</p> <p>The witnesses went on to say:</p> <p>“It is proved to us now that the Soviet and the Kabul puppet regime can not fight the mujahideen and are not able to defeat the mujahideen, therefore they attack – by air and artillery troops – the civilians and kill the unarmed and defenceless and innocent civilians. The free world people must take action to stop the Soviet-Kabul from attacking the civilians. They also should take action to put the Soviet-Kabul criminals into a trial because of the crimes they commit against the civilian population of Afghanistan”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5070</u> ANC	October 12, 1986.		Abdul Raouf Haji Reham Khudai Nazer Jalandar Khan	Fateh Mohammad Hakim Boy Qul Nazer
	Date Occurred			
	August 21, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Guns. used by troops.	Saheb Jan Ahmad Nawaz
Qasan	Andarab	Baghlan		

Brief story of the case.

Note: Mr. Mohammad Amin, ANC member of the local workshop interviewed the witnesses.
Date of interview: Nov. 19–23, 1985
Place of interview: Andarab local city.

A Soviet troops made an ambush against the mentioned civilians and shot them to dead. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the named ANC member. Here is the brief story of the incident:.

“The Soviet-Kabul troops, armed with heavy weapons, made an attack against the whole villages of the district. After a day long offensive they massacred four civilians on their return back from the offensive. They mentioned four persons were working on their fields. There were other people working also on the fields. We were there, too. We were also busy in working on our fields. It was about noon that a small group of Soviet turned out from a Soviet military caravan which was coming from the centre of the district and were going towards the province. The small group of the Soviet troops turned from the caravan and rode on to the fields where the people were working. We scared and frightened when we saw the troops coming towards the fields. We got scape and hide and we did so. But unfortunately the mentioned four persons could not scape. They were caught by the troops and the troops collectively massacred them on the spot. We hide ourselves in nearby holes and when the troops shot them dead, we heard the shooting and got to know that the troops shot them. An hour later we came back. We got to inform the villagers of the incident. It was late afternoon. We along with some other villagers got the deads to the village. On the next day we buried them, God bless them all.”

The witnesses went on to say:

“When the invaders were coming from the centre of the province and going towards the district for the offensive mission, one of their vehicle was destroyed by a mine which was allegedly developed by the local mujahideen. Then on return from the offensive mission, they did this to people of the village where the vehicle was destroyed. This was done in retaliation to that vehicle. They can not fight from mujahideen then they kill the villagers.”

For full coverage of the offensive see case No.R-5053/ANC.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5093</u> ANC	December 28, 1985		Zareen	Waley Khan
			Haqa Gul	Noor Khan
			Ghulm	Nawrooz
	Date Occurred		Khalil	Shazada
	December 6, 1985		Khalik Ahmad and family of seven including five children of his family.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Mula Ahmad Jan Faizullah
Ghurey Sang	Andarab	Baghlan		

Brief story of the case

For more information
see case No. R-5070 Baghlan
ANC

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by
Mr. Mohammad Amin, an ANC member.
Date interviewed: Jan. 28, 1986
Place interviewed: Andarab local city.

A big air attack was launched against the various villages of the mentioned district as a result of which 24 civilians including the whole family of Mr. Khalik Ahmad was killed. The incident was testified by the witnesses as follows:

“Two day before of the incident, some local mujahideen launched a heavy ambush on a security post of the Kabul regime stationed on the outskirt of the centre of the district. It was alleged that the mujahideen killed some of the troops from the post and seized some ammunition and arms from the post. Two days later the Soviet-Kabul air force made a heavy air attack against the whole district ad especially against the named village. More than 14 jets and gunships raided the village and bombed the houses of the civilians for about three hours. We, the villagers, were all frightened and scaped in order to keep us safe from the bombings. It was dark night that the bombings were stopped. The bombers were coming in routine. We could hardly searched for the villagers. During the night and on the next day found some villagers wounded, they were 12 persons. 20 other civilians were killed because of that heavy and cruel bombing and among them there were three children and four old ladies”.

The witnesses went on to say:

“On the next day a caravan of the invaders, along with some Khaliqi and Purchamis were going from the centre of the district towards the centre of the province andon the way they massacred four other civilians who were working on their fields. It was alleged that a day before of the incident one of the vehicles of the invaders were destroyed by a mine which was allegedly deployed by some mujahideen groups. Then the invaders, on their return, turned on to the fields and caught the civilians and collectively massacred them on the spot”.

The witnesses further said: “The people of the world must keep in mind that the Soviet and their Kabul puppets will be defeated by the Afghan mujahideen. They will never be able to defeat the muja-hideen. But the world has not to ignore these atrocities of the Soviet-Kabul barbars”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5029 ANC	December 20, 1985		Habibullah Mirza Jalil Khan Mohammad Omar Israil Juma Shah	Mula Mohammad Bahramdad Saheb Khan Mir Hamza Mohammad Hasan Juma Khan
	Date Occurred			
	December 3, 1985			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Mine explosion under civilians' bus on the civil road.	Mohammad Khan Gulbuddin.
Zirmuhsen	Vicinity of provincial city.	Baghlan		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note: The named witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Mohammad Amin, a member of the ANC. Date interviewed: Jan. 19–25, 1986. Place interviewed: The city of Baghlan.</p>				
<p>19 civilians were killed and 10 others were wounded as a result of a mine explosion which blowed up a civil bus on a civil road. The following is a brief story of this case:</p>				
<p>“ About five miles or more from the vicinityof the Baghlan provincial city, there is a vast area under the majahideen control which is very difficult for the Kabul and or for the Soviet troops to enter. Therefore the Soviets and the Kabul regime are making tricks and deploy mines on the roads and on the crossing ways to threat and make the civilians scare and even kill them not to help the mujahideen. This incident was one of these tricks. The civil buses could cross this line and were used by the local people coming and going to the city for private and personal business. Two days before this incident a big Russian troops rashed the vicinity of the Baghlan city and made an attack against the mujahideen positions. It was told that both sides received some losses and the Soviet troops, after a day long offensive returned back to the central city of Beghlan deploying some mines on the road. On the next day the people from the outside of the city tried to clear of the mines from the road because we knew, as per our own experience, that whenever the Soviets had returned from an offensive mission they had deployed mines on the ways and on the roads. But unfortunately one of the mines was not clear of which exploded under the bus in which we were riding on that day. 19 persons were killed and 10 other were wounded because the bus was totally destroyed in the result of that explosion.”</p>				
<p>The witnesses went on to say: “When we were wounded, we were taken to the city hospital for some medication and we received two days medications in the hospital and then we were discharged from the hospital. We should thank our God that saved us and we should pray for our brothers who killed in that incident”.</p>				

Total Victims: 58

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5092</u> ANC	August 29, 1986.		Baz Mohammad Ahmad Feda	Qari Khan Noor Sayeed
	Date Occurred		Sherin and his sister and two of his children. Khaliq Murad and mother, his one year old son and his two years old niece.	
	July 12, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gun-ships and troops	Haji Behram Naseem Jan
Chemtal city area.	Chemtal	Balkh		

Brief story of the case

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by
Mr. Mohammad Hashem, ANC member.
Date of interview: October 28, 1986.
Place of interview: The city of Mazar-e Sharif.

During a brutal attack by the Soviet-Kabul air and ground forces against the mentioned area 58 civilians were killed including 12 children and 8 women. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC member. Here is the brief translation of the interview:

“A house to house search was conducted by the Kabul troops in the named district, the centre of the district. The troops were allegedly looking for youths in order to send them to army service for the regime. Suddenly a group of the troops were ambushed by some other armed people. It was about noon time. It was alleged that the armed people killed some of the troops and seized their guns. On the same day a large number of another troops well armed rushed the area and started to find the civilians. Suddenly they started to shoot the people. Again another group of the troops was ambushed by some armed persons. The regime troops stopped searching the houses. A few minutes later about 10 gun-ship raided the whole area dropping bombs. In the late afternoon at about evening the bombings were stopped and again the troops rushed the civilians houses. They again started to shoot the civilians. It was dark night that they left the area. At about mid-night we, along with some people came to find out if there was any one killed. During the night and on the next day searching, we found 58 persons killed either by bombings or by shootings. Among the deads there were 12 children and 8 women and 27 other civilians were injured because of that air and troops attack. We could hardly find medicine for the wounded persons and we could hardly buried the deads”.

The witnesses went on to say:

“The Soviet installed regime have been trying to forcibly send the youths of the Afghans into the military service while they do not want enter the army service for the interest of the Soviet. That was why the regime troops conducted house to house search to capture the youths and send them to military service”.

Date Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5098 ANC	May 28, 1986		Ghulam Raza and his family of 7 including two children, wife, mother and two sisters.	
	Date Occurred		Muzarefaruddin and his family of 6 including three children, brother, sister and an uncle.	
	April 12, 1986.		Sayeed Ghulam and his family of 9 including mother, two brothers, two sisters and three children.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets, Gun-ships and troops.	Ali Akber Mrutaza Khan
Balkh, main city of the district	Balkh	Balkh		
Brief story of the case				
<p>Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mohammad Hashem, ANC member on local Date interviewed: July 27 – 29, 1986. Place interviewed: The city of Mazar.</p> <hr/> <p>A heavy air raid and ground attack by the Soviet-Kabul forces launched against the named city and as a result of that attack 150 civilians were killed and so many other civilians were injured. The incident was testified by the mentioned witnesses before the ANC local officer. Here is the brief translation of the interview:</p> <hr/> <p>“The Kabul regime had a few army units on the outskirts of the centre of the district. These army units were attacked by some mujahideen. The attack took place during the night. It was alleged that units received so many human losses, some other troops from the units defected and joined the mujahideen with their arms and ammunitions. On the next day, it was early morning that 16–20 jet fighters raided the whole surrounding areas started dropping heavy bombs on the houses. This followed by some 12–16 gun-ships. They were harshly shelling rockets on the houses. The people could hardly escape and save them from the jets and gun-ships. It was about noon time that the bombings stopped and a large number of artillery troops rushed the areas. They were brutally shooting every one they could meet. The people were very surprised and every one was trying to save him in one or another way. It was dark evening that the troops also went some else. Then we, along with other people got the time to come to find out what happened to the people in the city. On the first looking we found so many houses destroyed by bombardment and so many other houses were heavily damaged. We started to find the people who died because of that brutal attack. On searching, during dark night and on the next day we found 150 civilians killed and we got most of them from under the destroyed houses. Some of them were shot dead. Among these there were 28 children and 25 women killed. There were also 58 other civilians severely injured. We, the people of the city, could hardly buried the deads. God bless them all”.</p> <p>The witnesses also said:</p> <p>“This air and artillery attack was launched in retaliation to the mujahideen attack against the army units of the Kabul puppet regime”.</p>				

Total Victims : 28.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5041 ANC	July 24, 1986.		Mohammad Hashem	Bakhteyar
			Abdul Ghafar	Tater Bai
	Date Occurred		Shafiqullah	" "
	June 13, 1986		Khan Mohammad	" "
			Jan Mohammad	" "
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters and Helicopters.	Chulam Mohammad Hamidullah
Andab	Kamard	Bamian		
Brief story of the case				
<p>Note : The above named witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Farooq, a member of ANC at the local workshop. Date of interview: August 19–23, 1986. Place interviewed: The provincial city of Bamian.</p>				
<p>28 civilians including four women and three children were killed by the Soviet and Kabul bombings. The following is the translation of the testimony of the named witnesses made before the mentioned ANC local officer.</p>				
<p>“ The Kabul regime had a security post on the outstirt of the centre of the district. This security post was ambushed by the local mujahideen as a result of that ambush some of the troops from the post were killed and some other troops were wounded and the majahideen seized some arms from the post. It was also alleged that the building of the post was completely destroyed during that ambush. The ambush took place in the night time. On the following day a heavy air raid was launched against the whole surrounding villages. 6–10jet fighters and 6–8 gunship helicopters raided the named village and they were coming in routine and were bombing the houses of the civilians. The people of the village had to scape or hide some where in order to save them from the bombings. The air raid lasted for about two hours or more. It was about evening that the bombings stopped and the fighters and the gunships did not come and the bombings were finished. It was dark that we, along with other villagers came, from where we had hidden us from the bombings, to the houses to find out what hapened to the villagers. We found that so many houses were destroyed and some other houses were damaged. 28 civilians were killed and most of them were under the destroyed houses. Among these deads there were four women and three children. Some 16 people were wounded. We got the victims during the night and on the next day. We buried them, God bless them all”.</p> <p>The witnesses further said: “There was not any mujahid in that village but the Soviet-Kabul air raid was launched in retaliation to that ambush which was launched against that security post. It is a common practice of the Soviet-Kabul regime that they attack civilians instead of fighting the mujahideen”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-6074</u> ANC	February 13, 1985		Niazuddin	Ahmad Khan
	Date Occurred		Niazuddin's mother and his old father.	
	December 26, 1984		Belal and his one year old son and old mother. Sayeed Shah and his sister with a one year old baby.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gunships.	Ghularaza Akber Jan.
Centre of the District.	Dawlatabad.	Balakh.		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by
Mr. Mohammad Hashim, ANC member.
Date interviewed : April 26, 1985.
Place interviewed : The city of Mazar.

During a heavy air attack launched by the Soviet-Kabul against the named areas, 75 civilians were killed and some other were injured. Among the victims there were some children and old women. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. Here is the brief translation of the testimony:

“ There was a house to house search conducted by some Kabul army groups and some Khaliqs and some Purchamis. It was a day before of the incident. On vicinity of the city of the district, the army and Khalqis and Purchamis groups were ambushed by some mujahideen. It was day time. It was said that the groups received some men losses and some other of them were injured as a result of that ambush. And because of that ambush the house to house search was stopped. On the next day, early in the morning a heavy gun-ship raid took place against the centre and the surrounding areas of the district. The gun-ships were harshly shelling rockets and were dropping heavy bombs on the houses of the people. We the people of the vicinity and of the centre of the city could not scape from the bombardment and could not save us much from the bombings. It was about noon time that the bombardment was stopped and the gun-ships did not bomb again. Then we the people of the city and of the centre of the district found time to come and see what happened to the houses. In a day long and on over night searching we found 75 persons killed and 26 other were injured. Among the deads there were 12 children and 9 old ladies. We the people could hardly bury the victims. God bless them all”.

The witnesses further said:

“Since the Soviet military invasion on our country they have not yet got the control of a small part of the country. They are always defeated by the mujahideen. They can not fight and can not defeat the majahideen but instead, they attack the civilians and kill the innocent and unarmed people. The free world people should not ignore such brutalities of the Soviet and the Kabul puppet regime against the innocent and unarmed civilians”.

Total Victims: 8

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5042</u> ANC	June 18, 1986		Mohammad Sadeq Abdul Haq Sardar Rahman	Mohammad Sediq ” ” Mohammad Samy Mustafa
	Date Occurred			
	May 29, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Machine-guns used by troops.	Amir Jan Noor Ahmad
Qarawud	Kamard	Bamian		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The named witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Farooq, ANC member of the local workshop. Place of interview: the provincial city of the province.
Date of interview: Aug. 13 –16, 1986.

During an ambush launched by the Soviet troops against the local civilians of the mentioned village, 08 persons were collectively massacred by the troops. The following is a brief translation of the story testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer.

“ It was about two O’ clock in the afternoon that a troop of the Soviets riding four vehicles armed with machine-guns passed our village and went somewhere. We were working on our fields. In 30 minutes we heard a heavy noises of machine guns repeatedly were shooting. We were very surprised and we had to find out what happened. We, along with three other persons from our village went towards the place from where the noise came. We thought that there may be a clash between the Soviet troops and some mujahideen groups. But we saw the Soviet troops, riding their vehicles, coming again towards the village from where the noise was heard. We were very scared and we got to hide in order not to be shot by them. Then we changed our way and the troops passed and went on to find out. In a few distance we found 8 persons shot dead in one place. This proved to us that the troops had shot them first they collected them from their fields and then had shot them at once and in one place. The fresh blood was on their bodies and they were scrambled in their fresh blood. Because there was not any other armed group to have shot the civilians to death. The only armed troops were the Soviets that went and passed the village and then collected the civilians from their fields and then had shot them in the same place”.

“It is a common practice that the Soviets attack the civilians collect them and then shoot to death. This incident was one of that kind” said the witnesses. “They can fight and can not defeat the mujahideen but they attack the civilians and kill the civilians. The world should know these brutalities of the Soviets against the innocent people of Afghanistan”, said the witnesses.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5043</u> ANC	August 18, 1984.		Abdul Qayum Abdul Qasem Hamiddullah Ghulam Sakhy Mohammad Qadir	Pir Mohammad Bakhteyar Abdul Basir Nazer Mohammad Mohammad Zarif
	Date Occurred			
	July 25, 1984			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Basir Ahmad Mohammad Afzal
Andab	Kamard	Bernian		

Brief story of the case

Note: This case was testified by the named witnesses before Mr. Rahim, a local officer of ANC.
Date interviewed: Sep. 12 – 18, 1984.
Place interviewed: Bamian provincial city.

In the result of a heavy air raid launched by the Soviet-Kabul air force, 25 people including two old women and three children were killed. The story was told to Mr. Rahim, ANC local officer, by the witnesses. Here is the briefing of it.

“An ammush launched by the local mujahideen against Kabul security post located on the outskirts of the centre of the district. The ambush took place during the night. It was alleged that the building of the post was destroyed and some of the troops stationed in that unit were killed and the mujahideen seized some arms from that unit. On the next day, it was about noon that 6–8 jets and 4–6 helicopters raided the named village. The fighters were coming in routine and were dropping bombs on the houses of the villagers. We, the villagers were surprised and had to escape and save us from the bombings. It took the fighters about three hours or more and then they stopped bombings. It was late in the afternoon that the people from the village came back from where they had hidden themselves from the bombings. We also came back to see what happened to the village. We found so many houses destroyed and some other houses were damaged. We found 25 villagers killed as a result of that bombings. Most of them were under the destroyed or damaged houses. Among them there were two old ladies and three children. 13 other people were severely wounded. We got the deads during the night searching and on the next day prayed for them and buried them, God bless them”.

The witnesses replied as to whether there was any mujahed in the village or whether the villagers had any attack against the regime's army unit: “No, there was not any mujahid in the village and the villagers had never made any attack against the regime's army unit stationed there. The Soviet-Kabul make attacks against the civilians. They can not fight and they can not defeat the mujahideen therefore they attack the civilians and kill the unarmed villagers”.

Total Victims: 52

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5096 ANC	July 12, 1986		Qasem Khan and his family of 7 including one baby and two children.	
	Date Occurred		Mohammad Musa and his wife, mother and two children.	
	May 26, 1986		Farzan and his family of 5 including two children and his old mother.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Sardar Ahmad Bashir Jan
Main city of the district.	Anardara	Farah		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note: Mr. Raza, ANC member of local workshop interviewed the witnesses. Date of interview: September 12-16, 1986. Place interviewed: Provincial city of Farah.</p> <hr/> <p>During a heavy air attack made by the Soviet-Kabul against the mentioned area 52 civilians were killed and some other were injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. Here is the brief of the translation of the interview:</p> <hr/> <p>"A few days before the incident there was a clash between the mujahideen and the army units of the Kabul puppet regime. The regime units were stationed on the outskirts of the centre of the district. It was alleged that the regime army units received some men losses and some of the troops defected the units and joined the mujahideen and also the mujahideen seized some arms and ammunitions. Then a heavy air-raid was launched by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the civilians as a result of which 52 civilians were killed and 27 other civilians were severely injured. There were 7 children and 9 old women among the victims. When the jets and the gun-ships attacked the civilian areas, it was early morning and the people were in their houses. When the bombings started they could hardly escape to hide somewhere in order to keep them safe from the bombings. The jets and gun-ships which were coming routinely and were shelling rockets and were dropping bombs on the houses of the people did not give much time to the people to be safe. When they stopped bombings we could find time to return to the houses to find out what happened to people of the city. It was late afternoon that we, along with some other people came and on the first appearance we saw so many houses destroyed and some were damaged. In a night and day long search for the victims we found the dead persons from among the destroyed and damaged houses. We could hardly bury the deads. We also tried to find some medicine for the injured. It was very difficult to find proper medicine for the injured persons but we found some local medicine to at least save the life of the injured".</p> <p>The witnesses further stated:</p> <p>"The free world people should not ignore these atrocities of the Soviet-Kabul regime against the innocent and unarmed civilians of Afghanistan. The civilians should be protected in time of armed conflict".</p>				

Total Victims : 28

Case Registered			Victims.	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5086 ANC	August 17, 1986		Abdul Baqi Safdar Abdul Baqi's wife and daughter Ghulam Farooq and his two children. Naseem and his one year old son.	
	Date Occurred			
	July 6, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gun-ships	Delaram Qasem Khan
Surroundings of the centre of the district.	Purchaman	Farah		
Brief story of the case.				
<p align="right">Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Ghulam Raza, of ANC local workshop. Date of interview: September 17, 1986. Place of interview: Purchaman local city.</p> <hr/> <p>As a result of an air attack 28 civilians were killed including the mtioned families. The story was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer as follows:</p> <hr/> <p>“Early in the morning a very cruel air raid was launched again the mentioned areas. The people were in the houses and they could not scape or hide somewhere in order to save them. We, the people, were very surprized and tried to save us in one or another way. The gun-ships were coming in rutine and were dropping bombs harshly on the houses of the people. They shelled heavy rockets on the houses of the people. It took about three hours or more. When they stopped shelling rockets then we, the people turned to find out if there was any one killed. We saw so many houses damaged and some other houses were destroyed. We got to search for our brothers. During a day long searching we found 28 persons killed because of that brutal air attack. Among these victims there were four children and two old women and the mentioned families. There were also 14 other persons were injured. We got out the deads from among the damaged and destroyed houses”.</p> <p>Replying a question as to why the air raid was launched the witnesses said: “A day before of this incident a Soviet small convoy was ambushed by some group of mujahideen on the way crossing the area close to the named district. It was alleged that the convoy received some men losses and some of the vehicles of the convoy were destroyed or damaged then this air attack was carried out against the local civilians in retaliation to that Soviet losses. Because it is a common practice of the Soviet-Kabul to attack the civilians in retaliation to their losses which they received as a result of the mujahideen attack or ambush”.</p> <p>The witnesses went on to say: “The people of the free world should keep in mind that they have the humanitarian and moral duty to support the Afghans and try to put the Soviet-Kabul criminals into a trial as the war criminals”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims.	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5084</u> ANC	September 27, 1986		Sardar Mohammad Zarif	Nowrooz Khan Mohammad Ashraf
			Qurban	Sayeed Noor
	Date Occurred		Bashir	Khan Jan
	August 14, 1986		Gullab	Khan Gul
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Mukhtar Khan Gul Zar Khan
Surrounding villages of the centre of the district.	Balabulak	Farah		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Ghulam Raza, ANC local officer. Date of interview: October 28, 1986. Place of interview: Balabulak local city.</p> <hr/> <p>A heavy air attack launched against the named areas by the Soviet-Kabul resulted in 25 deads and 18 injuries. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. This is a brief translation of the interview:</p> <hr/> <p>"This a common practice of the Soviet forces and the puppet regime, which has been installed by the Soviets in Afghanistan, to attack the civilians in retaliation to the mujahideen attack and or ambush against them. Two days before of this incident the mujahideen made an ambush against an army unit which was located on the nearby areas of the centre of the district as a result of that ambush the unit received some losses and the mujahideen seized some arms and ammunitions from that unit then on the next day the Soviet-Kabul made an air attack against the whole areas killing 25 civilians and wounded some 27 persons. Among the deads there were 8 children and 9 women. During the air attack by the jets the people could hardly scape and or hide somewhere in order to keep them save from the attack. That was why so many people were killed and wounded".</p> <p>The witnesses went to say:</p> <p>"From the beginning of the Soviets' invasion on Afghanistan, the people of Afghanistan got to defend their country and therefore got their poor arms to fight the Soviet aggressors and the Kabul puppet regime. But the Soviets and the puppet regime can not fight and can not defeat the mujahideen therefore they make attack by artillery troops and heavy fighters, jet bombers and gun-ship – helicopters, against the innocent and unarmed civilians and kill the civilians".</p> <p>The witnesses further said:</p> <p>"The people of the free world should not ignore the atrocities of the Soviet and Kabul against the unarmed and innocent civilians of Afghanistan and they should take actions to put the Soviet-Kabul criminals in to a trial because of the crimes they commit against the civilian population of Afghanistan. The Soviet and the Kabul puppet regime must keep in mind that they will never get able to defeat the mujahideen but they themselves will be defeated by the mujahideen of Afghanistan. Killing the unarmed, defenceless and civilians of Afghanistan would never enable them to defeat the mujahideen".</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R--5031 ANC	Jan. 28, 1986		Khan Jan Amanullah Surat Khan Ghamy Purdal	Mohammad Gul Mohammad Gul Ayub Khan Ahmad Khan Shahbaz
	Date Occurred			
	Dec. 4, 1985			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet bombers and troops.,	Mohammad Alem Aseel Khan
Shur Darya	Dawlat Abad	Faryab		
Brief story of the case				
<p>Note : Mr. Taj Mohammad, one of the ANC local officer, made the interview with the eye witnesses. Date interviewed : March 10–15, 1986. Place interviewed : Maimana, the main city of Faryab Province.</p> <hr/> <p>A big clash took place between the mujahideen and the Kabul troops which coasted both sides heavy losses. Then the Soviet-Kabul air force and joint troops made an attack against the civilians as a result of which 28 civilians were killed. The following is a brief translation of the interview made by ANC officer with the eye witnesses of the incident.</p> <hr/> <p>“Three days before this incident of the local mujahideen made an attack against an army unit of the Kabul regime stationed on the neighbouring of the named village as a result of which, as it was said, the unit received some men losses. It was also said that the mujahideen seized some arms from the unit. Three days later, the day of the incident, we were outside the village. It was about noon that some 4 jets raided the village and started bombing the houses of the village. The people got to scape to save them. After about two hours the jets stopped bombing the houses. Then a big Russian-Kabul troops rushed the village and scattered throughout the village. They shot the villagers wherever they saw them. It was late evening that the troops went back somewhere. Then we returned back from where we had hidden us. It was dark night. We started to search for the villagers. We found 12 persons killed because of the bombings. We found them under some destroyed houses. We also found 16 other villagers shot dead by guns. It was a total of 28 villagers killed on that bloody attack. On the next day we buried them”.</p> <p>The witnesses further said: “When the attack was over and we buried our village brothers, we decided to leave our houses and come to the main city to seek some relatively safe place for our children. We got the experience that the Soviet-Kabul forces attack the villages and kill the civilians instead of defeating and fighting the mujahideen and that is why we left our houses in order to be a little safe. The city is a little safe than the villages”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5033 ANC	April 28, 1986.		Waz Mohammad	Dustagir
			Haji Aga	Sherin Aga
	Date Occurred		Abdul Menan	Sherin Aga
	April 5, 1986		Two women from Mr. Farooq's family Two boys from Mr. Farooq's family each of 10 and 4 years of age.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Russian troops	Mohammad Alem Khan Bahram Khan
Shurdarya	Dawlatabad	Faryab		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note : Mr. Taj Mohammad, one of ANC local officer, interviewed the eye witnesses. Date of interview : June 24-28, 86. Place of interview : Maimana, the provincial city of the province.</p> <hr/> <p>In retaliation to the mujahideen attack against a Kabul army unit, the Soviets attacked the mentioned village and killed 28 civilians. The under coming is a brief translation of the mentioned witnesses' testimony before Mr. Taj Mohd. an ANC officer.</p> <hr/> <p>"Two days before the incident, the mujahideen attacked an army unit of the Kabul regime which was stationed on the outskirts of the village. It was alleged that the unit received some men losses and the mujahideen seized some arms from the unit. On the next day at about noon a huge number of Russian troops rushed the whole district. They scattered throughout the named village, too. The troops were allegedly looking for what they called "ashrar", the term used by Russian-Kabul for the mujahideen. But instead of finding the mujahideen and or fighting the mujahideen they shot dead civilians. The people of the named village got to hide some places in order to save them from the troops. It was late afternoon about evening that the troops returned back somewhere else. It was dark night that we came to the village from where we had hidden us not to be shot dead by Russian troops. We found 28 persons shot dead by guns. We found the killed persons during night searching. Among the killed persons there were two ladies and two children from Mr. Farooq's family. There were also 10 other persons wounded in that incident".</p> <p>The eyewitnesses further said: "At the time of the Russian attack we were in the village but we had to hide somewhere to save us from the Russian barbars. Because we knew according to our experience, whenever the Russians or the Kabul regime is attacked by the mujahideen then they attacked the local civilians in retaliation to the mujahideen attack. The mentioned offensive was one of that kind which was launched against the village".</p>				

Case Registered			Victims.	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names.
R-5075 ANC	May 17, 1986		Muyeen Zahed Nayamat Khaliqbad Mustafa Nawaz Faiz	Naseem Jan Afzel Rasul Baig Mustafa Ahmad Farooz
	Date Occurred			
	April 6, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters and Gun- ship helicopters and troops.	Zeya Ahmad Mula Azam Khan
Several villages of the district.	Andkhuey	Faryab		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note : The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Znullabuddin, ANC local officer. Date of interview: May 27–29, 1986. Place of interview: Tthe city of Maimana.</p> <hr/> <p>During a very heavy air and ground attack made by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the whole villages of the mentioned district, 370 civilians were killed either by bombings and or by troops. The incident was testified by the named witnesses before the ANC mentioned local officer. Here is the brief translation of the interview:</p> <hr/> <p>“There was a few security posts arround the district built by the Kabul regime. These security post were always under the mujahideen attacks and ambushes, night and days. Some of these security posts were destroyed by the mujahideen and the mujahideen seized some ammunitions and arms from the destroyed posts. Thus the mujahideen got to take the control of the most of district. That was why the Soviet-Kabul made this heavy and brutal air and ground attack against the whole district. First of all, about 14–16 jets raided the areas and it was followed by some 20 gun ships. They were coming in rutine and were dropping bombs on the civilians houses. It was about a day long air attack which the bombers were coming periodically. On the night the troops were rushing the villages. The people of villages could hardly scape or hide somewhere in order to keep them saved from the attack. It took the invaders about two days making the most brutal offensive against the civilians. After three days, when the offensive was over, the people from the surrounding areas came to find the victims. In two days research for the victims, we found 370 civilians killed either by bombing or the shooting launched by the troops. We could hardly buried them, God bless them all. There were 29 women and 32 children among the deads. There were also 84 other persons were wounded as a result of that brutal offensive”.</p> <p>The witnesses went on to say:</p> <p>“It should be mentioned that the free world people should not ignore these atrocities of the Soviet-Kabul aggressive forces against the innocent civilians and the world should take measures to put these criminals into a trial because of the crime they commit against the unarmed civilians of Afghanistan”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5045 ANC	March 28, 1985		Abdul Wahed Aslam Khan Mir Hamza Shah Nawaz Asadullah	Abdullah Jan Abdul Jabar Mir Salam Shah Noor Lal Mohammad
	Date Occurred			
	March 2, 1985			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters and Gun-ships,	Abdullah Mula Nader
Takhta	Daulat Abad	Faryab		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note : The named witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Taj Mohammad, ANC member. Date interviewed: May 10-14, 1987. Place interviewed: The city of Maimana, provincial city.</p> <hr/> <p>A heavy air attack launched by the Soviet-Kabul against the named village as a result of that air attack 7 civilians including two women and one child were killed. The story was testified by the named witnesses before the mentioned ANC member. Here is the story:</p> <hr/> <p>“There was an army unit stationed close the village. The unit was stablished by the Kabul regime. The local mujahideen launched an ambush against that army unit during the night. It was said that the unit received some men losses and some other troops from the unit were wounded. It was also said that the mujahideen seized some arms from the unit. On the next day, it was early morning that some 12-16 jet fighters and gun-ships raided the whole village and were dropping bombs on the houses of the civilians. We, the villagers, were surprized and we had to hide somewhere and or scape in order to save us from the bombings. It took the bombers about two or three hours and then the bombings were stopped. It was about noon that we, along with some other villagers came to see as to whether some one was killed or not. We found some houses destroyed and some other houses were damaged. On search for the villagers, we found 7 villagers killed. Among these villagers there were one child and two old women, we got them from the houses, from among the destroyed and damaged houses, we prayed for them and buried them, God bless them all”.</p> <p>Replying a question as to why the air attack was launched against the villagers, the witnesses said: “The Soviet-Kabul regime can not defeat and can not fight the mujahideen and therefore they attack the civilians and kill the innocent villagers. This was one of the kind action done by the Soviet-Kabul regime against the innocent people and the world should know these brutalities and should put these criminals into a trial”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5024</u> ANC	June 20, 1985		Mohammad Khan Mohammad Haleem Baba Jan Ashraf Khan Shendel Two children of Darweza	Yaqub Khan Lal Mohammad Zekrya Khan Zekrya Khan Darweza
	Date Occurred			
	May 10, 1985			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet bombers	Mohammad Naseem Abdul Hamid
Namussa	Vicinity of the provincial city	Faryab		

Brief story of the case.

Note: Mr. Taj Mohammad, a member of ANC, interviewed the witnesses.
Date of interview: July 20–27, 1985.
Place of interview: Maymana, provincial city.

The following is a brief translation of the interview which the mentioned ANC member made with the named witnesses concerning the mentioned case.

“It was a dark night, very quiet one that suddenly a heavy fire/fighting/broke the calmness of the night. It was a heavy fire exchange between the mujahideen and the Kabul troops stationed in the nearby areas. The fire lasted for several hours. It was said that the unit received some men losses and a part of the building of the unit was also damaged. It was also said that the mujahideen received human losses, too. On the next day, it was about noon, that 6–10 jet fighters raided the whole vicinity of the city and started shelling bombs on the houses of the civilians. We got to save us in one or another way. We hid in some places. The bombing lasted for three hours or more. Some houses were completely destroyed and some other got heavy damage. It was late afternoon that we got to search for our brothers to see if any one was killed. We started searching the destroyed and the damaged houses. We found 27 persons killed. They were under the destroyed and damaged houses. Among the deads there were two children and three old women. There were also five other persons wounded”.

The witnesses went on saying: “The jet fighters were coming from the soil of the Soviets and were going back to the soil of the Soviet after bombardment. The jets were coming in routine”.

Replying a question as to why the jets bombed the civilians’ houses the witnesses said: “It is a common policy of the Soviet-Kabul regime to make attacks and bomb the civilians’ houses in retaliation to the mujahideen attack or ambush against the regime. The mentioned air-raid was one of that kind”.

The witnesses repeatedly said that: “We saw the jets were coming from the soil of the Soviets and were going back to that soil after the bombing”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5048 ANC	April 29, 1986		Tutey Abdul Ghani Haji Sarwar Bazidan Haji Malang's two children.	Shah Nawaz Khan Mohammad Hashim Haji Malang Haji Malang
	Date Occurred			
	March 28, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Abdul Fatah Abdul Baqi
Andkhailue	Andar	Ghazni		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note: Mr. Ahmad Qayum, one of ANC member, interviewed the witnesses. Date of interview: May 20–26, 1986. Place of interview: The city of Ghazni, provincial city.</p> <hr/> <p>An air raid was launched against the named village and as a result of that air raid 17 villagers were killed and 11 other persons were wounded. The story of the incident was testified by the witnesses to the named ANC member. The following is a brief translation of the interview:</p> <hr/> <p>“Some day ago a big Soviet army caravan was passing the village and on way somewhere that caravan was ambushed by the mujahideen which inflicted some heavy losses on the caravan and some of the caravan vehicles were destroyed and damaged. Then the Soviet-Kabul forces made an attack by their air forces against the whole village. It was about two in the afternoon that about 14 jets and gun-ships raided the village and were bombing the houses of the villagers. The people from the village got to hide and scape in order to save them from the bombings. It took the bombers about two hours or more to bomb the village and then it was stopped. It was about evening that we, the villagers came from where we had hidden us from the bombings to see if there was any loss or damage to the village and to the villagers. We found that some of the houses were destroyed and some other houses were damaged. There 17 civilians were killed which we found them from under the destroyed and damaged houses. Among these victims there were two women and one child. There were also 11 persons wounded. We got the deads in day and night searching for them. We buried the God bless them all”.</p> <p>“That air attack was launched in retaliation to the mujahideen ambush made against the Soviet-Kabul caravan some day before. Because the Soviets and Kabul army attack the civilians in retaliation to their losses receiving by the mujahideen attack or ambushes. This incident was one of that kind”, said the witnesses. The people of the world must know these barbaric actions of the Soviet-Kabul barbars against the innocent civilians of the villages”.</p>				

Total Victims: 8.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5038 ANC	September 12, 1986		Mohammad Akber Ghulam Mirza Mohammad Aziz Mohammad Jan Khadem	Mohammad Anwar Taj Mohammad Ali Sher Hasan Mohammad Afzal
	Date Occurred			
	August 23, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Machine-guns used by the troops.	Mohammad Ali Hasan Jan
Chehil Baghtu.	Jaghuri.	Ghazni.		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note : The mentioned witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Abdurrazeq, a member of ANC in the local area. Date of interview: November 25–28, 1986. Place of interview: Ghazni, the provincial city of the province.</p> <hr/> <p>During a big Soviet offensive 8 civilians were shot dead. The following is a brief translation of the testimony of the witnesses made to the named ANC member.</p> <hr/> <p>“ A two days big military operation took place against the named village as a result of that operation 8 civilians were shot dead. A big Soviet-Kabul troops armed with heavy weapons rushed the areas and were allegedly looking for the mujahideen but instead of finding the mujahideen and or fighting the mujahideen they shot the civilians all of whom were shot inside their houses. It is a common practice of the Soviet-Kabul regime that instead of fighting and defeating the mujahideen they kill the civilian persons. The present incident was one of that kind operation during which the 8 persons were shot dead”.</p> <p>Replying a question as to how they witnessed the incident, the witnesses said: “We were in the village when the troops rushed the village and were shooting the villagers. We had to scape and hide somewhere in order to save us from these barbarians. Every one had to scape and save him, but unfortunately 8 villagers, most of whom were old people, could not scape and were shot dead by the troops”.</p> <p>“When the troops went somewhere else we got the victims and buried them, God bless them”, said the witnesses.</p> <p>Replying another question as to whether there was any clash between the mujahideen and the Soviet-Kabul troops, the witnesses said: “No, there was not any clash or fighting between the mujahideen and the Soviet-Kabul troops on that day or before that day. It is common with the Soviet-Kabul regime to launch attacks and military operations against the villages once in a while to take away the mujahideen from the area and to scare the civilians to withhold their support to the mujahideen. This was one of that kind”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims.	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5076 ANC	October 29, 1986		Khadem Abdul Khaliq Eiwazi Mohammad Jawad Shapure Two children of Mr. Daud.	Afzal Nawrooz Ali Rahem Mohammad Hashim Ahmed Zai
	Date Occurred			
	September 23, 1986.			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets, Gun-ships and troops.	Mohammad Ali Hasan Jan
Chehel Batue.	Jaghuri	Ghazni		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note : The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Ahmad Qayum, one of ANC officer. Date of interview: Dec. 26, 1986. Place of interview: Local city of Jaghuri.</p> <hr/> <p>In the result of a heavy air and ground attack launched against the village mentioned above, 16 civilians were killed and 12 other were injured. The story was testified by the mentioned witnesses before the named ANC local officer. Here is the brief translation of the interview :</p> <hr/> <p>“A day before the incident some local mujahideen groups made an ambush against a military unit located on the outkirt of the centre of the district and, as it was alleged, some troops from that post were killed and some other were injured and the mujahideen seized some ammunitions and arms from that unit. On the next day, it was early morning that 10–14 jets raided the surrounding areas of the district and started bombing the houses of the civilians. This bombing was followed by some 7–9 gun-ship helicopter which they too started heavy rocket on the houses of the people. We, the people of the surrounding areas got to hide and or scape in order to keep us safe from the bombings. After about two hours or more the bombings by the jets and helicopters, which were coming in routine, stopped. Then a big troops of the Soviet and Kabul regime rushed the named village and started shooting the people wherever they could see. In a day long offensive, it was about evening that the troops went some else. It was dark night that the people of the village got to return back to their houses to see what happened. During the night search and on the next day searching for the villagers, we found 16 civilians killed either by bombing or by the troops shootings. Among these deads there were two children and three old ladies. Also 12 other villagers were severely injured as a result of that cruel offensive”.</p> <p>The witnesses went on to say:</p> <p>“Why the people of the free world do not press the Soviets to stop such cruelties against the innocent civilians. The world should press Russia to pay respect to the rules of war. The people of the free world should not ignore this and should take measure to put the Soviet-Kabul criminals into a trial as the war criminals. One day we should do this and the world should help”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5026 ANC	August 18, 1985		Jan Gul Shah Wali Zahir Khan Akhtar Khan	Mali Khan Mirwais Abdullah Jan Mia Khan
	Date Occurred			
	July 27, 1985			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet-fighters and helicopters	Sayeed Qamaruddin Mesafer Khan
Akhund Khail	Ander	Ghazni		

Brief story of the case.

Note: Mr. Abdurrazeq, a member of ANC, interviewed the mentioned eyewitnesses.

Date interviewed: Sep. 16–19, 1985.

Place interviewed: The city of Ghazni.

The following is the brief translation of the interview made by the named ANC member with the said eyewitnesses in connection with the mentioned case.

“A heavy air raid took place which was launched by the Soviet fighters against the mentioned civilian houses. It was around 3 PM that 4 jets raided the village and this followed by 6–8 helicopters. They were coming in routine and were dropping bombs and shooting rockets. After about 3 hours or less they stopped bombing. It was late afternoon that the people from the village came from where they had hidden themselves. We found some houses heavily damaged and a few were destroyed in the result of that bombing. During a long search we found 15 people killed and 9 other persons were wounded because of that air raid. Among the deads there were two women and three children which we found from among the damaged and destroyed houses”.

The witnesses continued to say: “Whenever the mujahideen attack any army unit of the Kabul regime then the Soviets attack the civil area and destroy the civilians’ houses and kill the unarmed civilians. And that is in retaliation to their losses. This air attack was also launched against the village in retaliation to the Kabul army unit stationed on the neighbouring of the mentioned village”.

Replying a question as to how the eyewitnesses knew that the Soviets bombed the village, they said: “We do know that the Soviet bomb the civilian areas in order to punish the civilians and the Kabul regime does the same but the the Kabul regime is not able to do so when the Soviets come and attack the civilians. Because they – the Soviets and the Kabul regime – can not fight the mujahideen and can not defeat the mujahideen therefore they attack the civilians and kill the civilians. We do know the Soviets by flying and we do know them through the flight they use and the mission they carry out”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5052 ANC	December 28, 1985		Noor Mohammad	Fateh Mohammad
	Date Occurred		Abdul Ghani	Sayeed Anwar
	December 9, 1985		Nawab Shah	Murad Khan
			Zalmey	Mohammad Aref
			Two children of	
			Mr. Aref Khan.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and helicopters	Abdul Hamid Abdul Ghafoor
Sekandar Khail	Andar	Ghazni		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The incident was testified by the witnesses before Mr. Ahmad Qayum, a member of ANC.
Date interviewed: Feb. 18–20, 1986.
Place interviewed: The city of Ghazni.

The Soviet-Kabul made an air attack against the named village and killed 16 civilians including two children from family and wounded 10 other people. The story was testified before the named ANC member by the mentioned witnesses. Here is the story.

“Two days before the incident, a big and large Soviet military caravan was passing the way close to the district and was ambushed by some groups of the mujahideen. It was said that the caravan sustained some men losses and some of the vehicles from the caravan were destroyed or damaged and mhe nujahideen also seized some arms from the caravan. Two days later, it was about 2 PM in the afternoon that a heavy bombing started against the village by the Soviet-Kabul. The bombings continued for three hours or more. The people of the village had to scape and to hide in order to save them from the bombings. It was about evening that the bombers did not come again and then we, the villagers, came from the places where had hidden us to be safe. There were some houses destroyed and some other were damaged. 16 persons were shot dead including two children and 10 other persons were wounded. We got the deads during a night search and on the next day we continue to search for them”.

Replying a question as to why the Soviet-Kabul made the attack against the village, the witnesses said: It was launched in retaliation to the mujahideen ambush against the caravan of the Soviet troops. They could not fight and could not defeat the mujahideen therefore they launched that cruel attack against the civilians and killed the unarmed and innocent civilians. There was not any mujahid in the village at the time of the Soviet air attack. This was one of the cruel attack that the soviets launched against the unarmed people and killed the innocent civilians. The free world people should not ignore this brutal act of the invaders against our people and should take action to bring the invaders into a trial because of their crimes against the civilians”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-6054</u> ANC	June 10, 1986		Baz Ali Shah	Mukhtar
	Date Occurred		Nasir	Gul Nawaz
	April 14, 1986		Zeya	Musa
			Khaliq Ahmad	Karin Jan
			Laley	Rafiq
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gun-ships and Jet fighters	Abdul Jalil Ghulam Qadi
Daulat Yar	Lal-Sar-Jangel	Ghorat.		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Zia Jan, a member of the ANC.

Date interviewed: July 13–15, 1986.

Place interviewed: Chekhcheran city.

During a large air offensive launched by the Soviet-Kabul against the mentioned area, 73 civilians were killed and some others were injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. Here is the brief translation of the interview:

“At about breakfast time in the morning around 10–12 gun-ships raided the area and started shelling the houses of the people. We, the people of the city could hardly find safe places to hide in and we also hardly scape in order to keep us from the bombardment. The gun-ships were, in a few minutes later on, accompanied by 6-7 fighters. They both started heavy bombings and shelling rockets on the houses of the civilians. It took them about three or four hours bombarding the houses of the people and then they stopped their offensive. It was late in the afternoon that we, along with some other people from the city came to find out what happened to the city and to the people. On first looking we found the houses destroyed and some others were damaged. We started to search for the victims. During the day and on the night and also during the next day we found 73 persons killed. We found them from among the destroyed and damaged houses. There were 10 children and 14 old women among the victims. There were also 35 persons severely injured because of that brutal air offensive. We could bury the victims in a day long efforts, God bless them all”.

Replying a question as to why the air offensive was launched against the city, the witnesses replied: “A day before the incident some groups of mujahideen had an ambush against a few security units stationed on the outskirt of the city. The ambush took place during the night. It was alleged that the security post received some men losses as a result of that ambush and some other troops from the unit joined the mujahideen with their arms and ammunitions. That was why the air offensive was launched by the Soviet and Kabul puppet regime to revenge from the civilians. It is common, now in Soviet and Kabul practice to attack the civilians in retaliation for the losses they receive as a result of the mujahideen ambush or attack. This was of this kind of air offensive”.

Total Victims: 60

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father name
R-5080 ANC	July 12, 1985		Aziz Khan Mangel Mohammad Saifuddin Gul Rahman Sediq Ghulam	Bhadur Qader Sekander Shahabuddin Afzal Hustafa Khan
	Date Occurred			
	June 4, 1985			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters and Gun-ships	Khawaja Mohammad Ishaq Khan
Vicinity of the provincial city.	Surroundings centre of the province.	Ghorat		
Brief story of the case.				
For a complete information see Case No. R-5064 Ghorat ANC			Note: Mr. Sekandar, ANC local officer, interviewed the witnesses. Date of interview: August 16, 1985 Place of interview: The city of Ghor.	
<p>A cruel air offensive was launched against the whole surrounding areas of the centre of the province as a result of 60 civilians were killed. The incident was testified by the eyewitnesses before the named ANC local officer. Here is the brief story of the incident:</p> <p>“From the beginning of the Soviet invasion on our country the people of Afghanistan got arms to defend the country. Those Afghans that have got arms and have been fighting the invaders and the Kabul puppet regime are the mujahideen/resistance fighters of freedom fighters. The mujahideen have to and have the right to fight to defend the country and the people of Afghanistan. The mujahideen’s fighting is just and rightful but the invaders’ fighting is unjust and unrightful, they are the invaders. Whenever the mujahideen make an attack or make an ambush against the Soviet invaders and or against the army units of the Kabul regime then the Soviets or the Kabul puppet attack the civilians and kill the innocent civilians. This attack by heavy air raid was launched against the whole vicinity of the centre of the province in retaliation and killed 60 unarmed civilians. The air attack lasted for one night and one day the jets and the gun-ships were coming in routine and were bombing the houses of the civilians periodically. During that air offensive 19 other civilians were wounded. Among the victims there were 5 old women and 7 children, too”.</p> <p>The witnesses went on to say:</p> <p>“We request the free world people not to ignore this situation. They should take legal measures to put the Soviet-Kabul criminal into a trial as the war criminal because these barbers do not pay respect to none of the laws of war in their cruel and brutal war imposed against the people of Afghanistan”.</p> <p>The witnesses further claimed:</p> <p>“We are sure and we can undoubtedly say that, besides these brutalities of the Soviet-Kabul against the innocent civilians, they will be defeated”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5064</u> ANC	July 12, 1985		Gul Matan and his family of five/ wife and children	Allah Yar Khan
	Date Occurred			
	June 4, 1985			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet bombers	Khawaja Mohammad Ishaq Khan
Anwar Khan	Vicinity/Sur- roundings of the provincial city.	Ghorat		

Brief story of the case.

Note: Mr. Sekandar, one of the ANC local officer interviewed the witnesses.

Date of interview: Aug. 16, 1985.

Place of interview: The City of Ghor.

A very big air offensive was launched against the whole vicinity of the provincial city of Ghorat province as a result of that offensive 60 civilians were killed. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the named ANC officer. The following is a brief translation of the incident:

"An air raid was launched against the whole areas of the centre of the province. Around 12 to 16 jets and 10 to 14 gun-ships raided the areas. They were dropping bombs on the houses of civilians. The bombings lasted for one day and a night. The bombers were bombing periodically and they were coming in routine, during day and night. The people were surprised and had to escape and save them in one or another way. It was very heavy and severe attack. When it was over, the people had to come to see what happened to the houses. We found so many houses destroyed and some other houses were damaged. 60 persons were killed as a result of that two days bombings. Among these deads there were five old women and seven children. Some 19 other persons were severely injured. We found the deads in two days searching for them. We could hardly buried them".

The witnesses went on to explain:

"The Soviet-Kabul are not paying respect to none of the laws of war and they just know how to kill the people, the innocent unarmed civilians".

The witnesses also said as to why the air attack was launched:

"Some local mujahideen made an ambush against the Kabul military unit which was stationed on the nearby areas of the city. It was claimed that the unit received some men losses and the mujahideen seized some ammunitions from that unit; then on the next day the air attack was launched which lasted for one day and one night and killed 60 civilians including the whole family of Mr. Gul Matan Khan, God bless them all".

For full coverage of this incident see case No. R-5080.

ANC

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5067</u> ANC	October 26, 1985.		Haji Abdul Mohammad with his family of eight persons/ wife and six children, four boys and two daughters.	
	Date Occurred			
	September 17, 1985.			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships.	Eid Mohammad Zainuddin.
Purda Daulat	Centre of the District	Ghorat.		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note : Mr. Sekandar, ANC member of the local workshop, interviewed the witnesses. Date of interview: December 26, 1985 Place of interview: Provincial city.</p> <hr/> <p>There was a heavy air raid against the named area early in the morning on the day of incident. In the result of that air attack 12 civilians were killed including 8 persons from Mr. Haji Abdul Mohammad. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the mentioned ANC local officer as follows:</p> <hr/> <p>“One day before the incident there was a clash between the local mujahideen groups and the Kabul security post located on the nearly areas of the city. As it was alleged the security post received some men losses and the mujahideen seized some ammunitions and arms from that post and some of the troops defected the post and joined the mujahideen. On the next morning the air attack took place. The people of the area got to scape to save them from the bombing. About 6 jets and 6–8 gun-ships were bombing in routine. It was about noon that the bombing stopped and then we, the people of the area came to find out if there was any one killed. We found that 12 persons from the village were killed. Among them were Mr. Haji Abdul Mohammad’s family of 8 including 6 children. There were also 8 persons wounded”.</p> <p>The witnesses further said:</p> <p>“Whenever the mujahideen make an ambush against the Kabul troops then the Soviet-Kabul forces make heavy air and ground attack against the civilians and kill the innocent people of the villages. This Soviet-Kabul attacks against the civilian take place in retaliation to these kind of mujahideen’s attack or ambush. This incident was of this kind. The people of the world should know these atrocities of the Soviet invaders and the brutalities of the Kabul puppet regime against the innocent people of Afghanistan. These barbars should be put on a trial as the criminals of the war. No one should ignore these acts of these barbars”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims.	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5088 ANC	January 20, 1987.		Ghulam Mustafa and mother, old lady and sister and his two children.	
	Date occurred		Ahmad Zeya his family of four including mother, one baby and his sister.	
	December 12, 1986.		Sardar Jan, his wife, one baby and his father, an old man.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gun-ships	Ahmad Murad .Saheb Jan
Surroundings of Zendajan, cenree of the District.	Zendajan	Harat		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note: The witnesses were intervieweed by Mr. Ahmad Sediq, ANC officer. Date interviewed: February 24, 1987. Place interviewed: The city of Harat.</p> <hr/> <p>As a result of a big and heavy air-raid launched by the Soviet-Kabul against the mentioned areas 85 civilians were killed including the mentioned families. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. The following is the brief translation of the interview:</p> <hr/> <p>“Since the Soviet invasion on Afghanistan, the Soviet-Kabul tried so many times to suppress the jehad of the people of Harat but they failed to do so. Because the people of Harat has firmly decided and have been very determined to defend the country. The Soviet and the Kabul puppet regime can not defeatthe mujahideen of Harat but instead of fighting and or defeating the mujahideen they attack the civilians and kill the innocent and defenceless people. This air raid by Soviet-Kabul forces was one of that kind. It was late in the afternoon that about 20 gun-ships raided the whole areas of the centre of the district and shelling rockets on the houses of the civilians. They were coming routinely and were harshly dropping bombs on the houses. They bombed the civilians’ houses for more than five hours. It was dark night that we, along with other people came and we also found some injured. During night day search we found again 27 persons killed and a total of 35 persons injured. Among the deads there were 15 children and 18 women. So many houses were destroyed and so many other houses were heavily damaged. We could hardly burry the deads and we also could hardly find some local medicine for the injured person”.</p> <p>Replying a question as to why the air attack was launched, the witnesses said: “A day before the incident the mujahideen made an ambush against an army unit of the Kabul regime stationed in the nearby areas of the district. It was alleged that the unit was destroyed and some troops joined the mujahideen and also the mujahideen seized some ammunicions from that unit. Then the air raid was launched in retaliation to that loss. Because the Soviet-Kabul always make attacks against the civilians in tretaliation to their losses receiving by the mujahideen ambush or attack, this was of that kind”.</p>				

Total Victims: 120

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5087 ANC	February 28, 1986		Zeya Ahmad and family of six including three children, his wife and his young son.	
	Date Occurred		Abdul Qader Khan and family of eight including four children, his wife and his mother and hid daughter.	
	February 3, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters and Gun-ship helicopters.	Abdul Satar Khan Ghulam Nabi
Surroundings of the district areas.	Gulran	Harat		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Nayeem, ANC officer of the local. Date of interview: April 24, 1986. Place of interview: Local city of Gulran.</p> <hr/> <p>During a heavy air attack conducted by the Soviet-Kabul 120 civilians were killed including the mentioned families. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. Here is the brief translation of the testimony:</p> <p>“No one would deny that since the Soviet invasion on Afghanistan the mujahideen of Harat have defeated the soviet invaders and have got the control of almost all of the Harat province. The soviet could not defeat the Harat mujahideen. But instead of fighting or defeating the mujahideen of Harat they/ the Soviet and the Kabul puppet regime have been making attacks, by air and heavy artillery, against the civilians. A Soviet large convoy was ambushed by the mujahideen on the way passing the nearby areas. It was alleged that the convoy received so many human losses and so many of the vehicles of it were destroyed and damaged. It was two days before this incident. Then the soviet made this air attack against the civilians. It was early in the morning that the soviet bomber planes raided the areas. They were harshly coming and were shooting bombs on the houses of the people. It was early morning and the people could hardly scape or hide to save them. The bombings continued for about four-five hours. It was late in the afternoon that we, along with some people came to see what happened to the people. We found that so many houses were destroyed and so many other were heavily damaged. On searching for the people we found 120 persons dead including the mentioned families. Among all these victims there were 18 children and 28 ladies. There were also 37 other persons injured. We got the deads from the destroyed and damaged houses. We got them in day and night searching for them”.</p> <p>The witnesses went on to say:</p> <p>“It is the responsibility, humanitarian and moral, of the free world and of those which speaking of of human rights to support the Afghans’ cause and to take action to put the Soviet-Kabul authorities into a trial as the war criminals because the Soviet-Kabul authorities do not respect the laws of war”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5090</u> ANC	August 28, 1986		Ghulam Dastgir and family of 7 persons including four children. Abdul Qahar and his wife and two children.	
	Date Occurred			
	July 11, 1986		Qaseem and mother, two children and his brother.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Fazel Haq Ghafoor
Adraskan local city.	Adraskan	Harat		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Jan Gul,
ANC Officer of the local workshop.
Date of interview: October 26, 1986.
Place of interview: The city of Harat.

A heavy air-raid was launched against the mentioned city and as a result of that raid 94 persons were killed. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. It is the brief translation of the interview:

“A big and cruel air attack took place against the surroundings of the centre of the city of Adraskan district. This was early morning that about 16–20 gun-ships raided the all surroundings of the district. They were harshly shelling rockets on the houses of the civilians. They shelled the houses for more than five hours constantly. The people could hardly scape or hide somewhere in order to keep them from the gun-ships. It was late in the afternoon that we, along with other people came to see what happened to the houses. We saw that the houses were destroyed by large. So many other houses were heavily damaged. On long day and night search for the people among the destroyed and damaged houses, we found 94 victims including the families named above. There were 20 children among the deads and there were 18 women among the killed persons, too. We could hardly burry the deads and we took the injured persons for some medication. There is no proper medication to save the lives of people injured by air raids but we tried to find some local medicine”.

They further said in replying a question as to why the air raid was done against the civilians:

“The mujahideen ambushed a Soviet convoy which was passing by the nearby areas. It was alleged that the convoy received some men losses and some of the vehicle from the convoy were destroyed and also some Soviet soldiers were captured by the mujahideen. The mujahideen ambush took place during the day time and on the next morning the Soviet made that cruel air attack against the civilian areas. This was done in retaliation to that mujahideen ambush. Because the Soviet and the Kabul puppet regime cannot fight and cannot defeat the mujahideen therefore instead of fighting the mujahideen they attack the civilians and kill the innocent and defenceless unarmed people. This was of that kind”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5085</u> ANC	October 28, 1986		Abdul Jabar and his family of 7 including three children, his wife and his two daughters. Ismatullah and three of his children.	
	Date Occurred			
	October 4, 1986.			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Farid Sayeed Alem
Shurab Surroundings and vicinity.	Shurab	Harat		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Ahmad Sediq, ANC officer at the local workshop.
Date of interview: November 28, 1986.
Place of interview: Provincial city of Harat.

In the result of a heavy air attack against the named area 130 civilians were killed. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC officer. The under coming is a brief translation of the interview:

It is proved now that since the soviet invasion on Afghanistan, the people of Harat got to defend the country. The soviet and her Kabul puppet have trying to suppress the jehad of the Harat but they failed to do so. It is known that the Harat mujahideen have got their control over the whole Harat including the main city and that is why the soviet and the Kabul puppet make severe air and ground attacks and make cruel ambushes against the people of Harat, most often against the civilians. This air raid was one of this kind. It was early in the morning that about 13-14 jet raided the areas which followed by 14 gun-ships and started shelling rocket and dropping bombs on the houses of the civilians. They were bombing routinely. They bombed the civilians' houses for more than 4 hours. During the air attack almost all of the people were inside the houses and that was why the people could not scape to hide and save them. It was late in the afternoon that we, along with some other people returned from where we had scaped and hidden us to be safe from the bombings, we found so many houses destroyed and so many other were heavily damaged. 130 civilians were killed including 35 children and 28 women. There were also 48 other civilians wounded. We got the deads from among the destroyed and damaged houses. We got them in a day and night searching for them".

The witnesses replying as to why the air raid was launched:

"It is common practice that the Soviet and the Kabul puppet regime attack the civilian area in retaliation to the losses they receive through the mujahideen attack or ambush. A few regime's security post were destroyed by the mujahideen two days ago and now they attacked the civilian houses in retaliation to what happened to them two days ago. But it should be mentioned that the Soviet and the Kabul puppet regime will never suppress the jehad of the people by attacking the civilians".

Case Registered			Victims.	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names.
<u>R-6036</u> ANC	October 24, 1985.		Ghulam Rafiq Murad	Zia Ahmad Sufi Nabi
	Date Occurred		Bakhtiar and son of two years Naim, his daughter of two years and his old mother.	
	September 12, 1986		Kafi Jan and one year old sister with his brother and old father.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gun-ships and artillery troops.	Musoud Khan Ghulam Jan
Vicinity of Ghurian, centre of the district.	Churian.	Harat.		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note : The witnesses were interviewed by Jan Gul one of the ANC member. Date of interview: December 12–16, 1985. Place of interview: Mashad of Iran.</p> <hr/> <p>In the result of an air and artillery offensive launched against the mentioned city, 58 civilians were killed and 28 other were injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC member. Here is the brief translation of the interview:</p> <hr/> <p>“It is now evident that since the Soviet invasion on Afghanistan, the people of Afghanistan got to defend the country. The Soviet and the Kabul regime which they installed have been trying to suppress the jehad of Afghanistan and get the control of the country. But they have yet failed and they will never be able to get the control of the country and suppress the jehad. They have been making attacks against the civilians instead of fighting and or defeating the mujahideen. This attack by air and artillery troops was one of this kind. It was about breakfast time that 13–17 gun-ships raided the whole areas of the city and they started shelling rockets on the houses of the people. They were coming routinely and were brutally shelling rockets and were dropping heavy bombs on the houses of the people. We, the people got to scape and hide somewhere in order to save us from the brutal attack. It took about four hours or more and they stopped bombardment of the houses. Late in the afternoon about evening we came to find out what happened to the people. At the first looking we found so many houses destroyed and so many other houses were heavily damaged. On searching for the people we found 58 civilians were killed, among them there were 12 children and 8 women. There were also 28 other civilians injured during that bloody attack”.</p> <p>The witnesses went on to say:</p> <p>“It is the responsibility of the free world people to take measures to press the Soviet and the Kabul installed regime to stop brutalities against the innocent civilians of Afghanistan. They should force the Soviet-Kabul not to make attacks in retaliation against the unarmed and defenceless civilians”.</p>				

Total Victims: 18

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-8506</u> ANC	Nov. 20, 1986		Mukhtar and his old father with sister.	
	Date Occured		Deedar Khan and his family of four including one year old baby and his old sister.	
	September 18, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	.Jets and gun-ships.	Faqir Mohammad Nasir Khan
Cireshk	Gireshk	Helmand		

Brief story of the case.

Note : The witnesses were interviewed by Tahir Khan, ANC member.
Date of interview: Nov. 28, 1986.
Place of interview: Lashkergah.

During an air-raid against the named 18 persons from the civilians were killed including 7 children and 5 old women and some other were wounded. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the named ANC local member. Here is the brief translation of the testimony.

“There was a security post of the Kabul regime in the nearby area of the mentioned city. During night time, it was alleged that the post was ambushed by some local mujahideen. It was also alleged that the post received some men losses and some other troops defected the post and joined the mujahideen with their arms. On the next day, early in the morning about 10–14 gun-ships and 4 to 6 jet fighters raided the whole surrounding areas of the city. They were coming in rutine and they were dropping bombs and were shelling rockets on the houses of the people. We, the people of the houses, could hardly scape to hide and save us from the bombardment. The jets and the gun-ships bombed the houses for more than two hours. It was about noon time that we along with some other people from the nearby area of the city came to find out what happened to the people. We found so many houses damaged and some other houses were destroyed. We started searching for the people and during long day search, we found 18 persons killed including 7 children and 5 old ladies and there also were 9 persons wounded as a result of that cruel air offensive”.

The witnesses further said:

“The Soviet invasion forces can not fight and can not defeat the mujahideen therefore they attack the unarmed civilians and kill the innocent people. The world should not ignore this. The international organisations and the world freedom-loving people should take action against the Soviet aggressors and should do something to put the Soviet-Kabul invasion forces into a trial as the war criminals. The should not ignore this”.

Case Registered			Victims.	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-8504 ANC	August 27, 1985		Feda Mohammad and his son and his old father.	
	Date Occurred		Farid Jan and his old mother.	
	June 12, 1985		Mohammad Akbar and two sisters.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gun-ships	Neyazuddin Ali Akbar
Darwishan surroundings	Darwishan	Helmand		
Brief story of the case.				
<div>Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Fariq Ahmad, one of ANC member. Date of interview: Oct. 16–20, 1985. Place of interview: Kuaitta-Baluchistan of Pakistan.</div> <div>A big offensive was launched against the named place as a result of which 59 civilian people were killed including 12 children and 9 women and some others injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the named ANC local officer. Here is the brief translation of the testimony.</div> <div>“Since the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan, they have tried so many times to gain control of the country and in particular to take over the mujahideen and establish the Soviet control over the Afghan nation but they have failed to do so. Because the Afghan mujahid people will never let the Soviet to gain their aims. On the other hand the Soviet-Kabul can not defeat the mujahideen and instead of defeating and or fighting the mujahideen they attack the civilian people and kill unarmed civilian people. This big air offensive was launched against our villages as a result of which 59 civilians from our villages including 12 children and 9 old women were killed. It was about evening that 16–20 gun-ship helicopters severely raided the whole surrounding areas of our villages and they started dropping bombs and shelling rockets on the houses of the people. We, the villagers could hardly scape to hide some in order to keep us safe from the bombardments. The gun-ships bombed the houses^s of the villagers for more than four hours. They were coming routinely and were harshly bombing the houses. It was late and dark night that they stopped bombings. Then we, along with some other people of the villages started searching for our brothers. There were so many houses damaged and so many other houses were destroyed. On search for our brothers, we found 59 deads and we also found 27 other people wounded as a result of the cruel bombardment. We could hardly burry the deads, God bless them”.</div> <div>The witnesses further said:</div> <div>“This cruel air offensive was launched against our villages because two days before the incident some groups of mujahideen had an offensive against a security post in which some Kabul troops were killed and then this offensive took place”.</div>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5049 ANC	December 28, 1984		Abdul Jalil Ghulam Rabani Mohammad Barat Abdul Hay Mir Hussain	Lawang Shah Sekandar Mohammad Yusuf Mohammad Yusuf Amir Mohammad
	Date Occurred			
	November 25, 1984			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Abdul Khaliq
Kepran	Baghran	Helmand		Ghulam Sarwar
Brief story of the case.				
<div>Note: Mr. Taher, ANC local member, interviewed the witnesses. Date of interview: February 28, 1985. Place interviewed: Lashkargah, the provincial city of the province.</div> <div>A heavy air attack was launched against the named village as a result of which 19 civilians were killed including two children and one woman. 8 other people were wounded. The story of the case was testified by the witnesses before the named ANC member. The following is a brief translation of the testimony:</div> <div>“It was early in the morning that a heavy air raid took place against the whole village. We, the villagers, were in our houses and we got surprised and did not know what to do to save us from the bombings. We tried to hide and escape somewhere not to be hit by the bombings. The bombing stopped after about two or three hours. It was 10 or 10.30 AM that the villagers came to find out if there was any loss or damage to the village. There were so many houses damaged and a few were destroyed. On searching for the villagers, we found 19 persons from the village killed by that bombings. Among these deads there were two children and one woman. There were also 8 other persons wounded. We found the deads from among the destroyed and damaged houses. We got them in a day long search. We prayed for them and we buried them, God bless them all”.</div> <div>Replying a question as to why the air attack took place against the villagers, the witnesses said:</div> <div>“It is a common practice among the Soviet-Kabul regime that they launch heavy air and ground attack against the civilians in retaliation to the mujahideen attack against them. Because they cannot fight and cannot defeat the mujahideen therefore they attack the civilians and kill the innocent civilians. This incident was one of that kind”.</div> <div>“The people of the free world should know these barbaric acts of the Soviets-Kabul regime and they should take action against these barbarians by putting them into a trial as the war criminals because they kill the innocent civilians which is prohibited by international laws of war” said the witnesses.</div>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5056</u> ANC	May 19, 1986		Salpu Khan Hazrat Gul Mohammad Wali Gul Rahman	Masum Khan Mohammad Amin Sharafuddin Sher Adam
	Date Occurred			
	April 29, 1986.			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Artillery troops	Gul Mohammad Ahmad Khan
Vicinity of centre city of the district.	Sar-i pul	Juzjan		

Brief story of the case.

Note: Mr. Bashir Ahmad, ANC local officer, interviewed the witnesses.

Date of interview: June 25–27, 1986.

Place interviewed: Juzjan provincial city.

In a big offensive launched by the Soviet-Kabul troops 14 civilians were shot dead. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the named ANC member by the mentioned witnesses. Here is the brief translation of the incident:

“There was an out post security unit on the side of the centre of the district. This security post was ambushed by some local mujahideen groups. The ambush took place during the night. It was alleged that the mujahideen killed some of the troops from the post, and seized some arms from the unit. Then two days later, the day of the incident, a large number of the Soviet-Kabul artillery troops rushed the surrounding village of the centre of the district. The troops were allegedly looking for what they claimed “Ashrar”. The troops made a house to house search. They were shooting the civilians during their search. It was about evening that they went back somewhere. When the troops entered the area we, the villagers, had to hide and or escape somewhere in order to save us from these barbarians. We heard the shooting by the troops while they were searching the houses. It was late evening. It was dark that we returned to see if any one was shot dead. During the night search for our village brothers and on the next day we found 14 persons shot dead. There were 3 other persons wounded. Almost all of the deads were old men”.

Replying a question as to why the troops made such a cruel offensive on the village, the witnesses said: “It was launched in retaliation to the ambush launched by the mujahideen against the unit two days before. The Soviet-Kabul could not find the mujahideen and therefore they launched such a brutal offensive against the civilians and killed the innocent people of the village”.

“It should be mentioned that the Soviet-Kabul would not be able to fight the Afghan mujahideen and by killing the innocent civilians they would never suppress the jihad of the people of Afghanistan and they themselves would be defeated by the mujahideen” the witnesses further mentioned.

Total Victims: 15.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5057 ANC	July 28, 1986		Habib Noor	Hazrat Noor
	Date Occurred		Mohammad Yaqub	Mohammad Ilyas
	July 12, 1986		Mohammad Ibrahim	Roozi Bai
			Mohammad Zahed	Mir Wahed
			Sharafuddin	Mir Kabir
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Gul Mohammad Masum Yar
Centre of the District	Sar-i pul	Juzjan		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Hamid-dullah, ANC local officer.

Date of interview: Aug. 27-30, 1986.

Place interviewed: Shiberghan, the provincial city.

In the result of an air attack 15 civilians were killed. The incident was tested by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. Here is the translation of the testimony:

"A severe air attack was carried out by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the named area as a result of that attack 15 civilians were killed and 10 other were injured. Among the dead persons there were two children and three old women. They were killed and injured by the severe Soviet-Kabul air attack. It was late in the afternoon that air attack started by 8 jets and 6-8 gunships. The jets and the gun-ships were coming in routine. They bombed the houses of the villagers for about two hours or more. When the jets and the gun-ships were bombing the houses of the civilians the people from the village got to scape to save them from the bombings. It was night and it was dark that we along with some villagers came from where we had hidden us in order to be safe, we found some houses destroyed and some other houses were damaged. We found the victims from among the damaged and destroyed houses. On the next day we buried them, God bless them".

Replying a question as to why the air raid was launched, the witnesses said: "A day before the incident a Kabul security unit, located on the outskirt of the centre of the district, was ambushed by the mujahideen as a result of the ambush so many troops from the post were killed and some other troops were wounded and the mujahideen seized some arms from the post. On the day of the incident the air attack was launched in retaliation to that losses. The Soviets and the Kabul could not fight the mujahideen then they attacked the civilians and killed the innocent civilians. They will never be able to suppress the jihad of the people of Afghanistan and they themselves will be defeated by the Afghan mujahideen". The witnesses further said: "There was not any mujahid in the village during the air attack. The whole victims were the civilian people".

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5036</u> ANC	December 26, 1986		Abdul Wahed Sher Mohammad Yazdan	Mula Jura Haider Mohammad Hashem
	Date Occurred			
	November 16, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Machine-guns used by troops.	Haider Khan Abdullah
Tughai Khuwaja	Sangcharak	Juzjan		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The named eyewitnesses were interviewed by Mr. Hamidullah, ANC local workshop officer.
Date of interview: Jan. 15, 1987.
Place interviewed: Sheberghan, the provincial city of Juzjan province.

The above named people were collectively massacred by the Soviet troops. The troops also looted their belongings, too. The following is the brief story of the incident which was testified by the named eyewitnesses to Mr. Hamidullah, the ANC local workshop officer.

“It was about two O’clock in the afternoon that three Soviet vehicles crossed the village and went somewhere which we did not know their destination. On the same afternoon, the mentioned victims also were in the local bazar and purchased something for themselves. It was late afternoon that the victims left the bazar towards the named village. We left also towards the same village after we had bought some thing for our own. We were 6 people when we left the local bazar going to our village. On the way to the village, about half a mile from the bazar, we saw the Soviet troops coming back towards the bazar and we saw two sheep in one of the troops’ vehicle in which the troops were riding. At that time we did not realized that the sheep were looted from the victims by the troops because when the victims left the bazar Mr. Abdul Wahed, one of the victims, had bought two sheep. We did not know this at that time but when got close to the village we found that three men killed by something like knife. They were killed at the same place. They were hit by something like. The blood was fresh in their bodies . We realized that the troops had killed them and looted their goods that had bought for their houses. Because there was no goods left beside their killed bodies which meant to us that the troops had looted the goods and because we saw the two sheep in the vehicle of the troops”.

Replying a question as to why the troops killed the civilians, the witnesses said: “We did not know, but according to our experience it is a common practice of the Soviet troops to kill and loot the civilians by making ambushed against them on the roads and on the crossing ways. The mentioned incident was one of this kind”.

Cases Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5058 ANC	November 28, 1985		Rahim Gul Taj Mohammad Ahmad Noor Hazrat Noor's two children.	Khairuddin Eid Mohammad Hazrat Noor
	Date Occurred			
	Nov. 10, 1985			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Artillery troops	Azimullah Rahman
Khalguy	Aqcha	Juzjan		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note: The witnesses were interviewed by the ANC officer, Mr. Bashir Ahmad. Date of interview: Jan. 24, 1986. Place interviewed: The city of Aqcha.</p> <hr/> <p>A house to house search was conducted by the Soviet-Kabul forces in the named village. The troops, instead of finding the mujahideen for what it was conducted, they shot dead 6 civilians. The story was testified by the witnesses before the ANC officer. This is the brief translation of the incident:</p> <hr/> <p>"At about 10 AM a large number of the Soviet-Kabul artillery troops came to the village and allegedly looking for the mujahideen. They scattered throughout the village and started house to house search. It took them about four or five hours searching the house. Finally they brought 6 villagers with to the outside of the village. The 6 persons were handcuffed. Some other villagers were also present at the scene. We were also there. Suddenly one officer of the Soviet troops called a small group of his men and told them something. Then the men suddenly shot the 6 civilians and killed them at once. We were all surprised. The troops went somewhere which we did not know. Then we, the villagers got the victims. It was late and on the day we buried our brothers, God bless them".</p> <p>Replying a question as to why the troops conducted house to house searching, the witnesses said: "We did not know the actual aims of the troops. But a day before, there was an ambush launched by the local mujahideen against an army unit of the Kabul regime stationed on the nearby area of the village as a result of that ambush, it was said, some of the troops from that unit were killed by the mujahideen and some other of the unit troops were wounded. This offensive was carried out in retaliation to that ambush. Because whenever the mujahideen make any ambush or any attack against the Soviet-Kabul then they launch a very brutal offensive against the local civilians and kill the innocent villagers. This was one of that kind".</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5028 ANC	June 3, 1986		Mohammad Anwar Nawab Kukom Khan	Saleh Mohammad Miran Shah Mohammad Sultan
	Date Occurred		Ajmal Khan Seven years old boy.	Qader Jan
	May 29, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Bomb explosion. deployed by a Russian troop on transit way, road which caused a bus to blow up and caused deaths.	Nangin Khan Mohammad Khan
Shewaki	Bagrami	Kabul		
Brief story of the case				
<p>Note: The named witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Ishaq, one of the ANC member. Date interviewed: June 12–16, 1986 Place interviewed: The city of Kabul.</p> <hr/> <p>The following is the brief translation of the interview made by the named ANC member with the mentioned eyewitnesses with regard to the said case.</p> <hr/> <p>“ One day before this bomb explosion, there a big fighting took place between the local mujahideen and the Soviet-Kabul forces as a result of which, it was said, both sides received heavy men losses. When the Soviet Kabul troops got back from the fighting area they deployed some mines on the road. On the next day when we were riding the local bus coming from the village to the city of Kabul the bus blew up because of a mine exploded under the bus and as a result of that explosion 8 persons were killed and 15 other persons were severely wounded. We were among the wounded persons that God saved us. Among the deads there was a seven year old boy, too”.</p> <p>The eyewitnesses went on to say when asked as to how they knew that mine was deployed by the Soviet or Kabul troops: “When the bus blew up the people got to know as to how and when the mine was deployed. They asked a reason for this and they were told by the mujahideen that the Soviets on returning back from battle ground, mostly do so to get revenge from the civilians, because they cannot fight and cannot defeat the mujahideen therefore they attack the civilians in one or another way. We also knew that the mujahideen do not deploy mines on the roads where the civilians’ buses cross. It was deployed to make the civilians not to help them mujahideen”.</p> <p>The witnesses further said: “We should thank our God to save us and should pray for our brothers who lost their lives as a result of that bloody incident. We were three days in the hospital receiving some poor medicine and that we got some private, personal, medications and now we are feeling better. We believe that the Soviet will never be able to defeat the mujahideen and dominate our country. We believe in our people and God will help us”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5005 ANC	June 20, 1986		Zekria Mohammad Zahir Shamulhaq Mohammadullah Stana Gul Karim Jan	Khan Mohammad Mohammad Muhfuz Nawrooz Khan Mohammad Amin Hana Gul Mohammad Naseem
	Date Occurred			
	June 4, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet bombers and troops.	Abdul Khaliq Mohammad Nawab
Khal Dari, Parachi, Qala-i Hakim and Pushta.	Paghman	Kabul		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note: The named witnesses were interviewed by Nooruddin, ANC's staff member. Date of interview: June 23–25, 1986 Place interviewed: The city of Kabul.</p> <hr/> <p>When the case was received by the ANC local office, the mentioned staff member of the ANC got contact with the named eyewitnesses. The following is a brief translation of the interview:</p> <hr/> <p>“A big Russian troop armed with heavy weapons rushed the named villages. Before the troops entered the villages, about 10–14 jet bombers raided the mentioned villages and started bombing the houses of the civilians. The bombers were coming in routine. After about two hours or more the jets stopped bombing the villages. This air raid followed by a big attack launched by Soviets-Kabul offensive forces. The troops scattered all over the villages. It seemed that they were looking for the mujahideen but instead of fighting the mujahideen they were shooting the civilians wherever they found the civilians. It took the offensive troops about long day. The troops rushed the villages at about noon and when they left the area it was late evening. When the attack was over we, the villagers, came to our houses to see what was happened. We found 18 persons killed either by bombing and or by troops' shootings. We found the dead during night and the next day searching for them. Among the deads there were two old women and three children and also we found five other persons wounded”.</p> <p>The witnesses further said:</p> <p>“The Soviet-Kabul forces can not fight the mujahideen and instead they attack the civilians and kill the innocent people”. “Whenever the mujahideen attack the Soviet army and or attack the Kabul military units the Soviet troops along with the Kabul army attack the villagers”, said the witnesses.</p>				

Total Victims: 5.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5039 ANC	August 15, 1986		Ahmad Shah Ghulam Rabani Mohmood Shah Abdul Sabur Abdul Wakil	Amir Shah Abdul Khaliq Mohammad Ayub Mansur Khan Abdul Jalil
	Date Occurred			
	August 13, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Machine-guns used by troops	Qadir khan Shukrullah.
Khuaja Mesafer.	Paghman	Kabul		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note : Mr. Qaseem, ANC staff member, interviewed the witnesses. Date of interview: August 28, 1986. Place of interview: The city of Kabul.</p> <hr/> <p>A big clash between the local mujahideen and the Kabul army unit, stationed on outskirts of the centre of the mentioned district, took place as a result of which some Kabul troops were killed and some arms were seized by the mujahideen. The following is a brief translation of the testimony made by the witnesses before the named ANC staff with regard to the incident in which 5 civilians were shot dead by the Soviet troops.</p> <hr/> <p>“There was a security post of the Kabul regime on the outskirts of the centre of the district and that army post was ambushed by the mujahideen during the night. It was said that the mujahideen seized some arms and some of the troops from the post were killed as a result of that ambush. On the next day, it was about noon that a big Soviet troops armed with heavy weapons rushed the whole area of the mentioned village. The people of the villages of that area got to escape and had to save them in one or another way. The troops rushed to the houses of the villagers and started shooting every one they could see or find. It was alleged that the troops looted two houses but we did not know about this. When the troops went back to Kabul, it was late afternoon, then we came back from where had hidden us to see if there was any loss. We found 5 villagers, unarmed civilians, shot dead by that troops. They were shot dead inside their houses because we found their bodies inside their houses shot and dead”.</p> <p>The witnesses further said: “We got the experience that whenever the Soviets or the Kabul troops are attacked by the mujahideen then they attack the civilians and kill unarmed villagers. This incident was one of that kind. We know that the Soviets and the Kabul regime cannot defeat and cannot fight the mujahideen and instead they attack the civilians and unarmed villagers and kill them. We are sure that God will bless our victimized brothers and God will help our mujahid brothers to defeat the Soviet aggressors and will free our country”.</p>				

Total Victims: 16

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5007</u> ANC	August 20, 1986		Abdul Khaliq Shaker Khan Aslam Khan Hamed Khan Faridoon	Abdul Ghani Shah Mohammad Mula Kamal Mehrab Khan Haji Ahmad Khan
	Date Occurred			
	August 16, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Troops.	Saleem Khan Shamsuddin
Qachi	Mir Bachakut.	Kabul		

Brief story of the case

Note: The mentioned eyewitnesses were interviewed by Mr. Hayatullah, a staff member of ANC.
Date of interview: Aug. 24–27, 1986.
Place of interview: The city of Mir Bacha Kut.

When the ANC local office received the news about the massacre of 16 persons including the mentioned people the named ANC staff member went to the city of Mir Bacha Kut to find out the facts about the case and he contacted the named eyewitnesses. The following is the brief translation of the witnesses testimony before the ANC's named member:

“It was a shopping day. So many people from several villages came to Bazar to do their shopping. It was late afternoon about evening that the people returned back from the Bazar to their houses. We, the eyewitnesses/ were on the way to our houses that we heard some shooting from a distance. We stopped and we got to change our way because we knew that somethings was going on the way. We got in to our village and gave the news about the shooting on the way to the other villagers. It was late night that we along with some other villagers came back to the place where we heard the shooting to find out what hapened. On search for the facts, we found 16 persons dead on different places but close to each other. The dead persons had nothing left with them, no money and no goods which they had bought from the Bazar during the shopping. They were shot dead. On the same evening, before we went to the shooting place we saw two Russian carriers carried a big group of Russian troops coming from the shooting place and going towards the centre of the city. When we saw the Russian troops going towards the centre of the city and were coming from the place where the shooting were heard we realized that the troop had an ambush on the civilians, killed them and looted them”.

The named eyewitnesses in replying a question as to why the Russian troop ambushed the civilians said:

“This was not the only ambush. The Russian troops always make ambushes, kill the people and loot them. We have many instances of the same ambush”.

Total Victims: 4

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5047 ANC	December 16, 1986		Mumtaz Ali Khan Zemary Gulue Jan	Abdurrazeq Abdul Mohammad Hamza Khan Sarwar Jan
	Date Occurred			
	December 8, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Machine-guns used by troops.	Humayune Ajmal Khan
Marghzar	Shakerdara	Kabul		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note : The mentioned witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Hayatullah, a member of ANC. Date interviewed: Jan 20, 1987. Place interviewed: The city of Shakardara.</p> <hr/> <p>A houses to house search of the village was consuacted by the Soviet-Kabul troops and during that search 04 civilians were shot dead by the incident was testified by the witnesses to the named ANC member. the following is a brief translation of the testimony:</p> <hr/> <p>“About four days before the incident in consideration, the mujahideen of the area ambushed a security post of the Kabul regime stationed on the outskirt of the centre of the village and as a result of the ambush, it was alleged by the mujahideen that the security post received some men losses and some other of troops were wounded and the mujahideen seized some arms from the post on that ambush. On the day of the incident a big Soviet-Kabul troops rushed the area and started house to house search fo what they alleged, to find the mujahideen but instead of finding the mujahideen, they shot 4 villagers to death. During that offensive, house to house search, we were in the village and when the troops rushed the village some of the villagers got to scape and hide somewhere in order to save them and we were among the people who scaped and hide. It was a day long search. When the troops went back and leaving 4 deads, we came to the houses from where we had hidden us because of the fear. We found the victims shot dead inside the house. Two houses were looted by the Soviet-Kabul army while searching the village”.</p> <p>Replying a question as to why they shot the civilians, the witnesses said: “It is now obvious that the Soviet-Kabul troops attack the villagers in retaliation to their losses or damages receiving by the muja-hideen; because they cannot fight or cannot defeat the mujahideen therefore they attack the civilians and kill the innocent civilians. The people of the free world should keep in mind that they have a moral duty to take measures to bring these criminals into a trial as the war criminals because of their crimes against the innocent civilians”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5006 ANC	September 30, 1986		Habibuddin Mohammad Zamir Alem Deen Abdul Hadi Sawabuddin	Ghuwsuddin Khuwaja Mohammad Ghuwsuddin Abdul Ghafoor Ghuwsuddin
	Date Occurred			
	September 28, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters and troops	Lal Mohammad Mohammad Qudus
Alghuey and Kuchney	Shakar Dara	Kabul		
Brief story of the case.				
<div>Note: The named eyewitnesses were interviewed by Hayatullah, a staff member of ANC. Date of interview: Oct. 13–16, 1986. Place interviewed: City of Mir Bacha Kut.</div> <hr/> <p>When the ANC local office received the news about the mentioned offensive the named persons of the ANC staff went the named city and got contact with named eyewitnesses. The following is the brief of his interview with the mentioned eyewitnesses.</p> <p>“It was about 3 or 4 PM that 2 jet bombers raided the named villages which followed by 4 other fighters. The fighters were coming routinely. They were shelling the houses of the villagers. It took the fighters about two hours bombing the houses. An hour later a big troop, Russians and Kabul troops rushed the mentioned villages. The troops seemed to were looking for the local mujahideen but instead of finding or fighting the mujahideen they shot so many of the civilians either inside their houses or outside the village. It was late evening that the troops left the area leaving 19 deads and 8 persons wounded. Two old women and three children were among the killed persons. Four houses were destroyed by the bombing and a few other houses were damaged”.</p> <p>The eyewitnesses told the named ANC staff in replying a question as to why the jet fighters and the troops raided and rushed the civilians’ villages:</p> <p>“As per our experience, the invaders along with the Kabul regime make cruel offensive against the civilians whenever they are attacked by mujahideen. The invaders and the Kabul regime attack the villages in retaliation to the mujahideen attack. They kill the civilians. They cannot defeat the mujahideen. They cannot fight the mujahideen and therefore they attack the civilians and kill them”. The witnesses further said:</p> <p>“There was an army unit on the nearby area of the named villages. The unit was attacked by the local mujahideen. The unit received some losses and that was why the jets and the troops made the mentioned offensive against the nearby villages in retaliation to their losses received during the mujahideen attack”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5077</u> ANC	October 15, 1986		Ahmad Nabi Qadir Khan Mustafa Bashir	Sayeed Mohammad Ghulam Rasul Abdul Qayum Abdullah
	Date Occurred			
	October 9, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gas	Ahmadullah Sardar Wali
Khawaja Mesafer.	Paghman	Kabul		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Hayat-ullah, one of the ANC staff.

Date of interview: October 28, 1986.

Place of interview: Local city of Arghandi.

As a result of a toxic gas used by the Soviet troops, 32 mujahid were killed. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the mentioned ANC staff as follows:

"The story was this, that a group of Soviet troops riding two vehicles and were passing the way to Kabul from the centre of the district of Paghman and was ambushed by some local mujahideen groups. One of the vehicles were destroyed and a few of the troops were killed and some injured. During that ambush a Soviet officer was captured by the mujahideen. Then the Kabul regime sent a message to the mujahideen asking to release the officer and in return the mujahideen will receive everything they wanted. The mujahideen rejected the Kabul request and, it was said that the mujahideen killed that officer which later on it was known that officer was a big man in the Soviet army. Two days later the Soviet and Kabul forces made a heavy attack, by air and troops, against the whole areas of Khawaja Mesafer. The mujahideen were fighting bravely and the Soviet-Kabul were to be defeated. They used jets and helicopters, too. The fighting lasted for about two days. The fighters were coming periodically and were dropping bombs on the houses of the civilians. And the troops were also shooting at the houses cannons from some distance. It was late in the afternoon that a group of our mujahid brothers suddenly was surrounded by a big group of the Soviets. They were using heavy vehicle. The mujahid group had to defend. They scape back and got to hide in a tunnel which the mujahideen had made for taking security in a bad condition. The troops traced them and got on to the tunnel and put something inside the tunnel and immediately returned back from that place. In a few minutes, the Soviet-Kabul troops stopped shooting and started going back to the Kabul city, to their military stations. The mujahideen also stopped fighting and were looking for the killed mujahideen. It was about evening and the night was coming. The darkness of the night did not give time to search for our mujahid brothers. On the morning of the next day we started searching for our missing brothers. We were looking the tunnels and destroyed castles. We got on to the tunnel where 32 of our mujahid brothers had got in. We felt some unusual smell and were very frightened that if any of our brothers were in that tunnel he might had been killed. Two of our brother got inside the tunnel and after a few seconds they called out that there were some of our mujahid brother died. Four other of our mujahid brothers got in and took the victims out. There was not any sign of any shot or any injury on their bodies. Their bodies were dark. Our mujahid brothers took the victims to a local mosque and we all the mujahideen prayed for them and buried them.

The witnesses went on to say:

"We knew that since there was not any sign of shooting or injury on the bodies of these victims, it meant to us that that group of the Soviet used some toxic gas and because of the use of toxic they left the area and stopped fighting. There was no reason not to believe that the cause of the death of our mujahid brothers was something else rather than the use of the toxic gas".

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father name
<u>R-5094</u> ANC	June 28, 1986		Mulla Qasem and his daughter of one year old, his mother and his sister.	
	Date Occurred		Ahmad Gul Khan, his father, his two years old son, his brothers and his two uncles.	
	May 10, 1986		Zubair and his wife and one daughter.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters and gun-ship helicopters	Niazuddin Sahar Gul
Juebar and Deh Yahya	Arghestan	Kandahar		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Nawrooz, ANC officer at the local.
Date of interview: August 26–29, 1986.
Place of interview: Deh Rauot of Kandahar.

83 civilians were killed during a heavy bombardment by the jets and gun-ships. The story was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. Here is the brief translation of the interview:

“It is now proved to the whole world that the Soviet and the Kabul puppet regime are not able to defeat and to fight the Afghanistan mujahideen and instead they launch severe air and ground attacks against the civilians of the villages and kill the unarmed defenceless and innocent civilians. The story of the attack was that the puppet regime had a security unit close to the named villages which were ambushed by the mujahideen. The ambush took place during the night. It was said that the mujahideen killed some troops of the unit and some other troops defected the unit and joined the mujahideen with their arms and ammunitions. On the next day it was early morning that the air raid against the villages mentioned above was launched by the Soviet-Kabul forces. The people from the villages could hardly scape and saved them from the bombings. The bombardment lasted for three hours or more. It was some times in the afternoon that we, along with some other people came to the area to find out if there was any loss. At the first looking we found so many houses destroyed and some other houses were damaged. On searching for the deads we found 83 civilians killed and some 38 persons were severely injured. Among the victims there were 15 women and 19 children. We got them in one day and long night searching”.

The witnesses went on to say:

“The free world people should not ignore this brutalities of the Soviet-Kabul against the innocent and unarmed civilians of Afghanistan and the free world people must take action against these brutalities and force the Soveit-Kabul to stop attacking the civilians”.

The witnesses further said: “We are sure that the Soviet aggressors will be defeated by the Afghan mujahideen because the mujahideen are right and their fight is just and the Soviets are wrong and their fight is unjust”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5089</u> ANC	July 20, 1986		Khan Aziz and wife with two of his children. Gul Rahman, his mother, his sister and two of his children. Sayeed Wali, his father, brother and three of his children.	
	Date Occurred			
	June 12, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Mustafa Khan Rasul Khan
Banda-e-Noor Ahmad Qala.	Arghandab	Kandahar		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Mohammad Nawrooz, ANC local officer.

Date of interview: August 28–29, 1986.

Place of interview: The city of Kandahar.

During a heavy air raid done by the Soviet-Kabul against the mentioned areas 126 civilians were killed. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. Here is the brief translation of the interview:

“It is proved now that the people of Kandahar made an excellent jihad since the Soviet invasion on our country. The Soviet-Kabul made every efforts to suppress the jihad of the people of Kandahar but they failed to do so. They have yet been able to fight or to defeat the mujahideen of Kandahar. Instead of defeating or fighting the mujahideen the Soviet-Kabul have been making attacks against the civilians of the country including the Kandahar civilians. This air raid was one of that kind. At about 4 AM or early than this about 20–26 gun-ships raided the whole areas mentioned. They were coming harshly and were dropping heavy bombs on the houses of the civilians. They bombed the houses for more than five-six hours. It was late in the afternoon that we, along with some other people came to see what happened to the civilians. At first, we saw so many houses destroyed and some other were damaged. We started searching for the people. We found 126 persons were killed as a result of that cruel bombings. Among them there were 28 children and 18 women. The mentioned families were among the deads. We found the deads during night and day searching. It took us two nights and one day to find the victims. There also 48 persons injured”.

Replying a question as to why the Soviet-Kabul gun-ships raided the civilians' houses, the witnesses said:

“It is known to every one now that the Soviet-Kabul make offensive against the civilians in retaliation to their losses receiving as a result of the mujahideen attack or ambush. This was done by them on the basis of the same purpose which to frighten the civilians. Because they cannot defeat and cannot fight the mujahideen therefore they attack the civilians. It must be noted that it is the responsibility of the free world to support the Afghan cause and try to put the Soviet-Kabul authority into a trial because of the crimes they commit against the civilians of Afghanistan”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-6034 ANC	September 26, 1986		Khan Ahmad and family of 5 including two children his siter and his brother.	
	Date Occurred		Musa Khan and his family of 4, two children and his wife.	
	July 12, 1986		Marjan and his mother, his brother and his sister.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Abdul Nabi Karim
Deh Raout areas of centre.	Deh Raout	Kandahar		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Abdul Jalil, ANC member. Date of interview: October 26, 1986. Place of interview: Chaman of Kandahar.</p> <hr/> <p>In the result of a heavy air raid launched against the mentioned areas 74 civilians were killed and a number were injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC member. This is the brief translation of the interview:</p> <p>“Two days ago a large number of Kabul artillery troops were crossing by and the local mujahideen made an ambush against that troops. It was said that the troops received so many men losses and some other troops defected and joined the mujahideen with their arms and ammunitions. So many of the vehicles of the troops were damaged and destroyed by the mujahideen’s ambush. It was known that the mujahideen ambush took place in the morning time, at about 10 AM. On the next day night, as it was said, a security unit of the Kabul regime, stationed or the nearby areas of the centre of the district, was again ambushed by the mujahideen. It was alleged that the mujahideen seized some arms and ammunition from the unit and again some troops from the security unit defected the unit and the mujahideen with their arms. On the next day, early in the morning 16 gun-ships raided the whole areas of the centre of the district and harshly started shelling heavy rockets on the houses of the people. This followed by some 10 jets which were coming routinely and were bombing the whole areas of the centre of the district. This heavy bombardment lasted for about five hours or more. The people could hardly scape and hide somewhere in order to keep them safe from the bombardment. It was late in the afternoon that we, along with some other people return to find out if there were some losses. We saw the houses were destroyed in large and so many other were heavily damaged. On searching for the victims we found 74 civilians killed during that bloody attack. Among the deads there were 12 children and 16 old women. There were also 37 civilians wounded because of the bombardment”.</p> <p>The witnesses further mentioned:</p> <p>It is common with the Soviet-Kabul to attack the civilians in retaliation to the losses they receive by the mujahideen attack or ambush. This was of the same kind”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5099</u> ANC	October 28, 1985		Bahramuddin and his family of 5 including two children, his wife and his sister. Mohammad Rafiq and his family of 4, his wife, one baby and his sister. Mangal and his family of 4, his mother and two daughters.	
	Date Occurred			
	September 10, 1985			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Ghulam Rasul Mustafa Khan
Surroundings of the centre of the district.	Deh Rauod	Kandahar		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Nowrooz, ANC member.

Date of interview: December 25, 1986.

Place of interview: The city of Kandahar.

During a big air attack launched by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the mentioned areas 75 civilians were killed and some others were injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC member. Here is the brief translation of the testimony:

“At about breakfast time, about 12 jets routinely raided the area and harshly started dropping heavy bombs on the houses of the people. This followed by a harsh raid of about 10–14 gun-ships which were shelling rockets on the houses of the people. Both the jets and the gun-ships routinely bombed the houses for more than three or four hours. The people could hardly scape and hide somewhere in order to keep them safe from the bombardment. It was late in the afternoon that we, along with some other people came to find out what happened to the houses and to the people. The city was heavily destroyed. So many houses were destroyed and some other were damaged. We started to find the victims. On searching for them we found 75 civilians killed including 14 children and 19 women. There were also 38 persons injured because of that brutal air attack. We found the victims during night and day search. We hardly buried the deads, God bless them”.

The witnesses further said:

“Since the Soviet-Kabul cannot fight and cannot defeat the mujahideen therefore they make attacks against the civilians and kill the innocent and unarmed civilians. The people of the free world should not ignore this and must take action to stop the Soviet-Kabul from attacking the civilians. Whenever the Soviet Kabul are attacked or ambushed by the mujahideen then they attack the civilians in retaliation. This was done because of an ambush launched by the mujahideen against a Kabul army unit stationed on the out-skirt of the city and as a result of that ambush the Kabul army unit received so men losses and some other men from the unit defected the unit and joined the mujahideen. That was the Soviet and Kabul made the heavy air attack against the civilians and killed the innocent and unarmed civilians”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5065 ANC	June 28, 1986		Mula Mir Hamza	Mula Habib
	Date Occurred		Gulue Jan	Saheb Jan
	June 9, 1986		Saheb Jan	Abdul Qodus
			Nazer Mohammad	Abdullah
			Amir Jan	Mirza Jan
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Sayeed Muqem Bashir Ahmad
Dir Matan	Kuhestan	Kapisa		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note: Mr. Abdul Jalil, ANC local member interviewed the witnesses. Date of interview: Aug. 17–19, 1986. Place of interview: Mahmood Raqi, provincial city of the province.</p> <hr/> <p>During an air raid which was launched by Soviet-Kabul forces against the named area 9 civilians were killed. The story was testified by the witnesses before the mentioned ANC local member. Here is the brief translation of the case:</p> <hr/> <p>“It is now proved that whenever the Soviet-Kabul are attacked by some groups of mujahideen then they attack the civilians and kill the innocent civilians. Two days before some mujahideen groups ambushed a security post of the Kabul regime which was located in the nearby location of the centre of the named district. As it was said the security post received some men losses and the mujahideen seized some ammunitions and arms from that security post. On a day time a heavy air attack was launched against that area. It was alleged to clear of the area from the mujahideen but there was not any mujahid group in that area when the air attack was conducted. The bombing was launched against the civilian areas and the bombers were dropping bombs on the houses of the civilians. The people were surprised and had to escape and hide to save them. It was about evening that the bombings stopped. When we, alongwith some people, came to the village it was dark night and we started searching for the people to find out. On searching for our brothers we found 9 civilians were killed by the bombings. Among the deads there were one child, too. Four other civilians were wounded. We buried the deads on the next day, God bless them all”.</p> <p>The witnesses further explained:</p> <p>“We request the people of the free world to know these brutalities of the Soviet-Kabul against the innocent people of Afghanistan and the people of the free world must take measures to put the Soviet-Kabul criminals into a trial because of their crimes against the unarmed civilian population of Afghanistan. No one should ignore these atrocities of the Soviet-Kabul against the innocent-unarmed civilians of Afghanistan”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims.	
No.			Names	Father names
R-5080 ANC	December 21st, 1985		Ghoncha Gul D/o Ghulam rasul Ghoncha Gul's one year old daughter. Ghoncha Gul's 10 years old sister. Ghoncha Gul's A 10 years old daughter of Ghoncha Guls uncle.	
	Date Occurred			
	December 1st, 1985.			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters.	Noor Aga Sayeed Jan
Kara Nar	Vicinity of the province.	Kapisa		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note: Mr. Ahmad Zeya, a member of ANC local workshop interviewed the witnesses. Date of interview: Jan 27, 1986. Place of interview: Nejrab city of Ka.</p> <hr/> <p>A big air raid was conducted against the named village and as a result of the air raid the mentioned persons from one family in one house were killed by Soviet bombings. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the mentioned ANC local officer. Here is the brief story of the interview:</p> <hr/> <p>"At about two in the afternoon 12 jet fighters raided the village. The fighters dropped so many bombs on the houses of the village. The fighters bombed the village for half an hour. A few houses were damaged and one house was completely destroyed in which the mentioned persons were killed by the bombings".</p> <p>The witnesses went on to say:</p> <p>"This air raid was conducted against the village because a day before the incident some mujahid groups attacked an army unit of the Kabul regime stationed on the outskirts of the centre of the provincial city. As it was said the unit received some men losses and the mujahideen seized some ammunitions and arms from the unit and a few troops from that unit defected the unit and joined the mujahideen. It seemed that the mujahideen had some persons within the unit which helped them to attack, ambushed, the unit and kill the troops and seized ammunitions and arms and then the men within the unit joined the mujahideen. It was said the village had some connection with the mujahideen and that was why the jet fighters bombed that village. But unfortunately the innocent and unarmed civilians were killed. Most of them were the women and children".</p> <p>The witnesses further said:</p> <p>It is now proved that the Soviet-Kabul make attacks against the innocent civilians in retaliation to the mujahideen attacks or ambush against them. This was one of that kind attack in retaliation which killed the mentioned civilians. Because the Soviet-Kabul cannot fight and cannot defeat the mujahideen and instead, they attack the civilians and kill unarmed and innocent people".</p>				

Total Victims: 5

Case Registered			Victims.	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5074</u> ANC	December 29, 1985		Sultan Mohammad Zakereya Sultan Mohammad Two daughters of Mr. Sultan Mohammad	
	Date Occurred			
	November 26, 1985		Abdullah Shir Mohammad	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters	Noor Ali.
Dara of Norestan Punjshir.	Nooristan Punjshir valley.	Kapisa.		

Brief story of the case.

Note : Mr. Ghulam Akber, ANC member, interviewed the witnesses.
Date of interview: Jan. 12, 1986.
Place of interview: The city of Peshawar-Pakistan.

The mentioned victims were seeking refuge from the centre of Baghlan province to Peshawar-Pakistan. On the way to Pakistan, in Nooristan area of Punshir in Afghanistan four jet fighters raided, attacked them and killed 5 persons including the mentioned persons. The story was testified before the named ANC member by the mentioned witness, who himself was in with caravan of people seeking refuge to Pakistan. Here is the brief story of the incident:

“Since the Soviet invasion on Afghanistan and the installation of the puppet regime in the country there has always been attack, air and ground, by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the civilians killing the innocent people and destroying the villages and houses of the innocent people. We were tired of this brutal aggression and we were frightened that some day we might be killed by these barbarians. Then we decided to leave our houses and seek refuge to Pakistan. We got some food and some water with and put some little clothings on three donkies and started our travel to Pakistan. After two days we reached the upper side of the Panjshir valley. It was about noon that suddenly four jet bombers appeared and suddenly started bombing us. We could not scape and could not hide. As a result of that sudden air attack, ambush, my uncle Mr. Sultan Mohammad, his son Zakereya, my brother Mr. Abdullah and two daughters of my uncle were just killed in four or five minutes by the jets. Our two donkies out of three were also killed. The whole caravan of us were about 12 persons. We got to buried the victims. We spent over night in a cave and then we again started our travel to Pakistan and after several days on foot we got to Peshawar-Pakistan”.

The witness further said:

“Originally we are from the new city of Baghlan province. We tried some times before to seek refuge to neighbouring areas of the Baghlan province but there were attacks and bombings. We thought that it would be better to leave the country to Pakistan where million of our Afghan brothers staying there. But unfortunately we were ambushed by the jets on the way and I lost my relatives”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5068</u> ANC	November 28, 1985		Mohammad Alem and his family of eight including his wife and six children. Abdul Manan and his wife and his child.	
	Date Occurred			
	October 28, 1985.			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Mohammad Musa Mohammad Sediq
Shumari and Ashkani	Nejrab	Kapisa		

Brief story of the case.

Note: Mr. Ahmad Zeya, one of ANC local officer interviewed the witnesses.

Date of interview: Jan. 17–19, 1986.

Place of interview: Mahmood Raqi, the provincial city of the province.

During an air attack launched by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the named village, 68 civilians were killed. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the named ANC office. Here is the brief translation of the interview:

“In early morning, about 10–14 jets and 6–9 gun-ship helicopters raided the named village. They were coming in routine and were dropping bombs on the houses of the villagers. First the jets raided the village and then the gun-ships came. Both the bombers were coming in routine. The people were surprised and had to hide and or scape in order to keep them safe from the bombings. They took the village under the bombings for about two hour or more. When the bombing stopped we came to see if there was some losses. We started searching for our village brothers. During a day long searching and also during night search we found 68 people killed as the result of that bombings. Among these deads there were 8 women and 5 children, too. There were also 14 other people wounded. We took the wounded to the neighbouring villages for some medication and we prayed for the deads and buried them, God bless them”.

Replying a question as to why the air attack was launched, the witnesses said: “Every one knows that the Kabul regime and its master, the Soviet, launched severe attacks – air and ground – against the civilians in retaliation to the mujahideen attack or ambush against them. Because they cannot defeat and cannot fight the mujahideen therefore they attack the villages and kill the innocent civilians. This incident was also conducted in retaliation to a mujahideen ambush against a security post located on the outskirts of the centre of the district which was close to the village. It was said the mujahideen killed some of the troops and seized some ammunitions nitions from that post. It was a day before this incident then the Kabul regime and its master, the Soviets, launched this cruel and barbaric air attack against the village and killed our innocent and unarmed brothers. The people of the free world should not ignore this”.

Case Registered			Victims	
<u>R-5050</u> <u>ANC</u>	April 30, 1985.		Neyaz Mohammad Ahmad Khan Mohammad Qayum Mohammad Nabi Shah Sultan	Mia Mohammad Mohammad Amin Habib Rasul Ghazi Khan ” ”
	Date Occurred			
	April 14, 1985			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gun-ships and troops.	Mir Salam Khan Ghulam Nabi Khan
Vicinity of district.	Chawki.	Konar		

Brief story of the case.

Note : Eng. Delawar, a staff member of ANC,
interviewed the witnesses.

Date of interview: May 16, 1986.

Place of interview: The city of Bajawar.

In the result of heavy air and ground offensive launched the Soviet-Kabul forces against the mentioned village 15 civilians were killed including three women and two children. 10 other people were injured. Here is the story testified by the named witnesses before the mentioned ANC staff member.

“The local mujahideen made an ambush on a Soviet-Kabul military caravan as a result of which the caravan received so many men losses and some of the vehicles were either destroyed or damaged and, as it was said, the mujahideen seized some arms from that caravan. On the same day, it was late in the afternoon that 10–14 jets and helicopters raided the whole areas of the surroundings of the village and dropped bombs on the houses of the village. This followed by a heavy troop rush against the people of that village. The people of the village had to scape and to hide somewhere in order to keep them safe from the attack. It was dark night that the troops went somewhere and the bombing was also stopped then we, the villagers, returned from the places where we had hidden us to find out as to whether there was any one killed. Even it was dark, we along with other villagers started searching the destroyed and the damaged houses to find the victims. There were 10 people killed in the houses by bombings and we also found 5 persons were killed by shootings. Among the victims there were three women and two children. There were 10 other persons wounded during that bloody air and ground attack”.

The witnesses further said: “It is most common among the Soviet-Kabul regime that launching severe attack against the civilians in retaliation to the losses which they receive by the mujahideen; because they cannot fight and cannot defeat the mujahideen therefore they attack the civilians and kill the innocent and unarmed civilians. This was of the same attack. The world should know this brutality of the Soviet-Kabul against the innocent civilians of Afghanistan”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5069 ANC	March 12, 1986		Habib Jan	Sayeed Amin
			Habib Jan's wife.	
	Date Occurred		Mohammad Azim	" " "
	February 17, 1986		Mohammad Azim's Wife.	
			Habib Jan's uncle and his wife.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Guns and oil.	Deen Mohammad Son of Habib Jan.
Khur Shal	Asmar	Konar		
Brief story of the case				
<p>Note : Mr. Delawar, one of ANC staff, interviewed the named witness. Date interviewed : March 28, 1986, Place interviewed : Peshawar city.</p> <hr/> <p>The Soviet made an ambush against a private house and killed the whole residents and looted the house. The story was told by Deen Mohammad, son of Habib, one of the victims, Here is the brief of the testimony of the witness testified before ANC staff.</p> <hr/> <p>"It was about 12 mid-night that my father, Habib Jan, called us saying that some is out the house. We all got up. My father and my uncle Mohammad Azim wanted to get out of the house to see who was there. My father told my uncle to stay inside the house and he himself went to open the door to see that who was at the door. Immediately after opening the door he was shot and a group of 8 armed Soviets entered our house and started shooting us. My father was shot at the main door, my uncle was shot, my mother was shot, the wife of my uncle was and the cousin of my father with his wife were shot inside the house and all were killed on the spot. I was also shot but God saved me and after receiving some medication at the refugees' hospital in Peshawar, I am doing a little better".</p> <p>The mentioned witness further said:</p> <p>When the Soviets shot us to dead, they looked for valuable goods and they looted our house and when they were to go out of our house they set our house on fire. When the people of the village heard the shooting they, I did not know why they did not come, but the house was still on fire that some of the villagers came and started to put off the fire but unfortunately it was late. The villagers took the victims to the mosque of the village and they took me for medication. I did not know how I was not killed, may be they thought that I was killed but God saved me and I was not killed because I received only one shot".</p> <p>Replying a question as to why the Soviets ambushed his house, the witness replied:</p> <p>"I did not know why they ambushed our house. But the fact is that the Soviets make ambush, especially during the night, to loot the houses and if the households make any resistance they kill them at once on the spot. They did this to us because, I believe, they wanted to loot our house and my father at the first appearance did not want them to enter the house and then they shot him and then entered the house and started shooting".</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5078</u> ANC	May 18, 1986		Ghulam Muhauddin Sekander Shah Sayeed Aman Sayeed Omar Sayeed Gulab	Ghulam Rabani Gulab Shah Mir Ahmad Shah Mohammad Azam Amir Mohammad
	Date Occurred			
	April 4, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets, gun-ships and troops	Ashuqullah Sultan Mohammad
Omar Qala Bamba Kut	Kuz Konar	Konar		

Brief story of the case

Note : The witnesses were interviewed
by Mr. Mohammad Gul, ANC member.
Date of interview: June 12–16, 1986.
Place of interview: Asmar of Konar.

A big air and ground attack was launched by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the mentioned villages as a result of which 80 civilians were killed. The story of the incident was testified by the witnesses before the mentioned ANC member. Here is the brief translation of the interview:

“It is obvious that since the Soviet invasion on our country the mujahideen of Afghanistan have been bravely fighting the Soviet-Kabul and every where the mujahideen have been defeating the Soviet-Kabul regime. There has always been ambushes and attacks by the mujahideen against the Soviet-Kabul army units located in the whole province. But the Soviet-Kabul instead of fighting the mujahideen they attack the civilians and kill the innocent villagers. This incident was one of this kind. The mujahideen groups ambushed a security post located on outskirts of the centre of the district. It was alleged that the post received some men losses and the mujahideen seized some ammunitions from the post. On the next morning a heavy air attack by the Soviet-Kabul air force was launched against the named villages. The jets and gun-ships bombed the houses of the civilians for about two hours or more. Then a very big Soviet-Kabul troops rushed the villages. The people got to save them in one or another way. After a day long offensive, the Soviet-Kabul troops left the area and went back somewhere else. Then we, the people of the villages, got to find our brothers and thus we started searching for them. During night and day search we found 80 persons killed either by bombings or by troops’ shootings. Among these deads there were 17 children and 10 ladies. There were also 30 other persons injured”.

The witnesses went on to say:

Why the free world people do not take action against the Soviet barbars and press the Soviet-Kabul regime in international organisations to stop these brutalities against the innocent civilians of Afghanistan. The people of the free world should not ignore these brutalities of the Soviet-Kabul against the unarmed civilians of Afghanistan and they must put the Soviet-Kabul criminals into a trial because of their crimes against the innocent civilians of Afghanistan”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5079</u> ANC	May 28, 1986		Qari Sarwar Amir Ahmad Khan Aminullah Faqir Shah Fatihullah Haji Sulaiman Shah	Haji Alah Nazar Haji Mohammad Afzal Mohammad Sarwar Mir Ghulam Jan Amanullah Khan
	Date Occurred			
	April 14, 1986			
	Place Occurred		Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets, gun-ships and troops	Mohammad Hasan Mohammad Rabani
Much Kandaw Sutan	Kuz Konar	Konar		

Brief story of the case.

Note : Mr. Mohammad Gul, one of ANC member interviewed the witnesses.

Date of interview: June 26, 1986.

Place of interview: Shaiwa local city.

A brutal offensive by air raid and artillery troops was conducted against the mentioned villages as a result of that offensive 124 civilians were killed. The story was testified by the witnesses before the named ANC member as follows:

“About 10 days ago a big offensive launched by the Soviet-Kabul against the villages of Samba Kut and Omar Qala of the same district and as a result of that offensive 80 civilians were killed by the Soviet air and artillery troops. The mujahideen also killed so many of the Soviet-Kabul troops during that offensive. This time they made the offensive against our villages. Because the mujahideen of the Kuz Konar district had made heavy ambushes against the Soviet-Kabul army units stationed in the nearby areas of the district. It is said that the mujahideen seized some ammunitions and arms from the units and so many of the Kabul troops stationed in the post/units/were killed and some were surrendered to the mujahideen. Then the Soviet-Kabul, in retaliation to this made this offensive against the local civilians and killed 124 unarmed civilians. The offensive was first conducted by jets and gun-ships for more then three hours and then a big artillery troops rushed the villages and started shooting the people wherever they could see them. In about two days long offensive by air and ground the villagers could not scape and could hide that was why 124 of the villagers were killed. Among these deads there were 23 children and 19 ladies. There were also 38 civilians wounded during that offensive”.

The witnesses went on to say:

“The Soviet-Kabul may think that they would be able to suppress the jihad of the people of Konar by attacking the civilians and killing the unarmed and innocent villagers. But it should be noted that they themselves would be defeated by the mujahideen of Konar. But the people of the world should not ignore these atrocities of the Soviet-Kabul against the unarmed civilians of the Afghan people. And the free world people should take measures to put the Soviet-Kabul criminals on to a trial because of the crimes they committed against the unarmed civilians”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5054</u> ANC	July 29, 1986		Mohammadagul Mohammad Hashim Baryaly Mohammad Yunus	Sher Zamin Abdul Satar Mohammad Ashraf Mohammad Hashim
	Date Occurred			
	July 11, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Machine-guns	Ghulam Nabi Padshah
Vicinity of the provincial city.	Chaghursarai.	Konar.		

Brief story of the case

Note : Mr. Delawar, ANC staff member,
interviewed the witnesses.

Date interviewed: Aug. 28-30, 1986.

Place interviewed: The city of Asmar.

A cruel offensive was launched by the Soviet troops as a result of which 17 persons were killed. The story of the incident was testified by the witnesses before the named ANC staff member as follows:

“A large caravan of the Soviet troops were going to supply the Asmar army unit. The caravan was passing the provincial city of Charsarai. On the vicinity of the city the caravan was ambushed by some groups of mujahideen. It was alleged that the caravan received some men losses and so many of the vehicles were either destroyed or damaged and the mujahideen seized some arms from the caravan. The caravan could not pass towards Asmar and stayed in the centre of the province over night. On the next day at about 10 AM the troops of the caravan started a big offensive against the whole villages of the vicinity of the provincial city. In a day long offensive, they shot 17 civilians and killed either in the houses or on the fields. The troops also launched a house to house search for what they called ‘Ashrar’ the term used for the mujahideen by the Soviet-Kabul. But they could not find the mujahideen and instead they shot the civilians and killed the innocent villagers”.

The witnesses further said: “When the troops started house to house search, there was not any mujahid in the village. The victims were also unarmed civilians. We, the villagers, were present at the village when the troops rushed and started searching the houses. They could not find mujahideen. They shot the civilians instead of finding and shooting the mujahideen.

The witnesses also went on saying: “This was a cruel offensive launched by the Soviets against the innocent civilians in retaliation to the mujahideen’s ambush in the result of which the Soviet caravan received some human losses a day before the incident. It should be mentioned that Soviet must know that they never suppress the jihad of the people of Afghanistan. And the people of the free world should not ignore the brutalities of the Soviets against the innocent civilians of Afghanistan”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5003 ANC	April 15, 1986		Rahmatullah Ahmad Shah Shah Zalmay Aminullah	Hayatullah Shah Muhmood Sayeed Akbar Amin Jan Khan
	Date Occurred			
	March 5, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet bombers and gun-ships	Mohammadajan Asad Khan
Nwa Naw Abad	Chardara	Konduz		
Brief story of the case				
<p>Note : Mr. Qasim, one of ANC member, interviewed the named witnesses after the offensive was over. Date of interview: May 12–16, 1986. Place interview carried out: City of Konduz.</p> <hr/>				
<p>According to the ANC’s duty and obligation, we are trying to contact the eyewitness (s) to the each case in order to find out the real picture of case and the facts in each case. On the basis of the purpose our staffs and members have been trying to get into the area where an attack against the civilians take place. The named ANC member contacted the mentioned eyewitnesses and the following is the brief translation of the interview:</p> <hr/>				
<p>“There has always been a strong resistance against the invaders and also there has always been strong attacks against the Kabul army units stationed in Chardara of Konduz province. The mentioned attack was one of several attacks made by the invaders along with the Kabul troops against the civilians which always take place in retaliation to the mujahideen attacks against the Soviet-Kabul army. It was about noon the gun-ships raided the village followed by a few jet bombers. The air raid lasted for about two hours. During the air attack the villagers tried to scape and hide some to save them from the attack. When it was over we, the villagers returned to the village and found some houses damaged and some other were destroyed and we also found three persons wounded. During a search for our villagers we found 14 persons killed in the result of that air attack”.</p>				
<p>“There were old women and one child among the killed persons” said the witnesses.</p>				

Case Registered			Vtims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5020 ANC	June, 15, 1985		Faizurahman Ashraf Khan Fazlullah Two daughters of Mr. Hamiddullah.	Akbar Khan Ijmal Khan Ismail Khan
	Date Occurred			
	June 8, 1985			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Russian troops	Mohammad Mir Mir Salam Khan
Dasht-i-Archi	Archi	Konduz		
Brief story of the case				
<p>Note : The named eyewitnesses were interviewed by Mr. Qasim, one of the ANC member. Date of interview: July 12-16, 1985. Place of interview: The city of Konduz.</p> <hr/> <p>A big Russian troops rushed the named area and killed 15 civilians either inside their houses or outside on the streets of the village. When the offensive was over, the named ANC member got to contact the people who had witnessed the incident. The following is the testimony of the mentioned eyewitnesses who interviewed by the named ANC member.</p> <hr/> <p>“It was dark evening that a big Russian troops came to the centre of the district and made a camp. They stayed over in their camp. During the night the Russian tried to enter into the houses of the villagers who were close to the central city of the district. They were asking the civilians for money and some other thing. Some people gave them money and some did not. During the same night the Russian shot and killed 5 persons because they denied to give the Russians money. It was about early morning that the camp was attacked by some group of mujahideen and the Russians received some losses. On the same morning the Russians got out of their camp and scattered throughOut the surrounding areas and started shooting the people wherever they saw. It was tea time in the morning, about 5.30 or 6AM that the troops returned to their main unit in Konduz somewhere and left 15 persons killed behind”.</p> <p>Replying a question as to how they witnessed the case the witnesses said: “We were in our houses in the village when the Russian troops came and made a camp to stay over night. We did know, according to our experience that whenever and wherever the Russians had gone they had made attacks against the civilians and killed the civilians. We did know and we do know that the Soviets along with the Kabul regime attack the civilians in retaliation and or attacks the civilians to loot them and get money. The mentioned offensive was one of the several offensive launched by them against the civilians. Two women, Mr. Hamid-ullah’s daughter, were among the victims and were killed inside their house. No man was in the house at that time”.</p>				

Total Victims: 18

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5060</u> ANC	July 23, 1985		Abdul Hay Amamuddin	Abdul Wahab Shamsuddin
	Date Occurred		Mohammad Anwar Khawaja	Yasin Abdul Mohammad
	June 30, 1985		Sayed Ghul	Abdul Wali
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships.	Abdul Wahab Haji Sharafat.
Vicinity of the centre of the district.	Qala-i Zal.	Konduz.		

Brief story of the case.

Note : The named witnesses were interviewed by
Mr. Abdul Ghafoor, one of ANC officer.
Date of interview: Aug. 26, 1985.
Place of interview: The provincial city of Konduz.

In the result of a heavy air attack launched the Soviet-Kabul regime 18 persons were killed. The incident was testified by the named witnesses before the mentioned ANC officer. Here is the brief translation of the interview:

“It was about 3 or 4 PM that some jet fighters raided the surrounding areas of the centre of the district. This followed by some gun-ship helicopters. We, the people of the surrounding areas, got to scape or hide somewhere to save us from the bombings. It was dark night that the bombings were stopped and the jets and the gun-ships did not come again. Then we, the people, had to come and find out as to whether there was any one killed. On search during the night and on the next day when we searched for our brothers, we found 18 people killed and 7 other were severely wounded. Among the deads there were two children and one old lady. We got the victims from among the damaged and destroyed houses. We buried the deads and got some medication for the wounded persons. We prayed for killed civilians, God bless them all”.

Replying a question as to why the air raid was conducted against the civilians, the witnesses said: A day before the incident, an army unit of the Kabul regime which was stationed on the outskirts of the district, was attacked by some local mujahideen as a result of which, as it was alleged, some Kabul troops were killed and some other were wounded and the mujahideen seized some ammunitions and arms from that army unit. Then the air raid was launched against the civilians were launched in retaliation to that ambush. It is well known that the Soviet-Kabul launched attacks against the civilians whenever they themselves are attacked by the mujahideen. That air attack was one of that kind which killed the innocent civilians people of the villages. It is obvious that the Soviet-Kabul will never defeat the mujahideen but they themselves will be defeated by the mujahideen people of Afghanistan”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5088</u> ANC	April 12, 1985		Zaman Shah and his family of 7 including his son, daughter and two children, his wife and his brother. Murad Khan and son, daughter, his brother and his sister and two of his niece. Jumaddin and his wife.	
	Date Occurred			
	March 7, 1985			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gun-ships	Khan Wali Khudadad Khan
Surrounding of Khanabad city.	Khanabad	Konduz.		

Brief story of the case.

Note : The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Abdul Ghafoor, ANC officer of the local.
Date of interview: May 26, 1985.
Place of interview: The city of Khanabad.

As a result of a heavy air attack 84 civilians were killed. Among them were 16 children and 10 women. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC officer. The under coming translation is the brief of the interview:

“The Kabul regime had some security post in and around the city of Khanabad. These security units had been under the mujahideen’s ambushes. A day before of the incident the mujahideen made an attack against some of these posts. The mujahideen attack took place during the night. It was alleged that the mujahideen killed some of the troops from the posts and seized some ammunitions and also some of the troops from the security units defected the units and joined the mujahideen. On the next morning, it was early morning that heavy air attack against the civilians houses took place. Some 15–20 gun-ships raided the surroundings of the centre of the Khanabad city. The people were in the houses because it was early morning and thus they could hardly scape from the bombings to keep them save from the gun-ships. The gun-ships were harshly shelling rockets and were harshly bombing routinely. They bombed the houses for more than 5–6 hours. It was late in the afternoon that we, along with some other people came to find out if there was any one in need of some help. We saw that so many houses were destroyed and some other were damaged. We started searching for the people and on searching we found 84 persons killed. Among these deads there were 10 ladies and 16 children including two babies. The mentioned families were also killed in that brutal air attack. We got the victims in a day and night searching and we could hardly buried the deads, God bless them all”.

The witnesses went on to say:

“The Soviet and the Kabul puppets should know that they would never get able to defeat the mujahideen of Afghanistan by attacking the civilians. The civilians itself prove that the Soviet-Kabul are not able to fight the mujahideen and therefore they attack the civilians and kill the unarmed civilians”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5090</u> <u>ANC</u>	March 18, 1986		Qadeer and his mother with his one year old daughter.	
	Date Occurred		Gullab Shah, his father, his son with his six months old daughter.	
	March 10, 1986		Rasulluddin, his wife, sister, his old mother and his one year old son.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gun-ships	Ghulam Aziz Rafiq Khan
Charrbagh	Karghai	Laghman		

Brief story of the case.

Note : The witnesses were interviewed by
Mr. Qasem, ANC member in the local.
Date interviewed: April 24, 1986.
Place interviewed: The city of Jalalabad.

During a heavy air attack made by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the mentioned village 95 civilians were killed. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC mentioned member. The following is the brief translation of it.

“A big Soviet caravan was going towards Kabul from Jalalabad city and the caravan was ambushed by some groups of mujahideen as a result of which the caravan received so many men losses and so many of the vehicles from the caravan were destroyed and damaged. Then on the same day, it was late in the afternoon that about 14–17 gun-ships raided the village and started dropping bombing bombs and shelling rockets on the houses of the people. The people could hardly scape to keep them save from the rockets and bombs. It was dark night that we, along with some people from the village came to find out if there were any loss to the villagers. So many houses were destroyed and so many other houses were heavily damaged. 95 civilians were killed as a result of that brutal air raid. We found them inside the village houses. We found the deads during night searching and on the next day searching. Among the victims there were 23 children and babies and also 19 ladies were killed. There were 37 other villagers injured because of that cruel air attack”.

Replying a question as to why the Soviet-Kabul air raid was done against the village, the witnesses said: “It was done mainly in retaliation to the losses the Soviet caravan received by the mujahideen ambush on the same day morning. Because it is common practice of the Soviet-Kabul to attack the civilians when ever the mujahideen attack them. They cannot fight and cannot defeat the mujahideen therefore they attack the civilians and kill the innocent and unarmed civilians. It should be mentioned that the world people must take action to put the Soviet-Kabul authorities into trial because of the crimes they commit against the civilians of Afghanistan. The people of the world should not ignore such crimes of the Soviet. The people of Afghanistan has to defend their homeland and the Soviet-Kabul should respect the laws of war and should not make offensive against the innocent and unarmed civilians”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5095</u> ANC	April 24, 1986		Khan Gul and his family of 7 including three children.	
	Date Occurred		Bashir Ahmad and his family of 6 including one child and a baby.	
	March 12, 1986		Zubair Khan and his family of 6 including one baby, two children and his old mother.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Ali Ahmad Sultan
Main city of the district	Ali Sheng	Laghman		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Qasem Jan, ANC member of local workshop.
Date of interview: May 24–28, 1986.
Place of interview: The city of Metarlam.

In the result of a big air offensive launched by the Soviet-Kabul against the mentioned villages 89 civilians including 16 children and 10 women were killed and 37 persons were injured. The story was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. Here is the brief translation of the interview of the witnesses:

“At about 6 O’ clock in the morning, arounding 12–16 gun-ships raided the whole centre of the district. They started shelling rockets on the houses of the people. This followed by some 10 jet fighters. They were dropping bombs on the houses. The people could hardly scape and hide somewhere to keep them safe from the cruel bombings. The jets and the gun-ships were coming routinely and were harshly shelling rockets and dropping bombs over the houses of the people and as a result of that brutal and heavy bombings 89 civilians were killed and 37 other civilians were injured. Among the victims there were 16 children and 10 women. We found the victims from among the destroyed and damaged houses because there were so many houses destroyed and some other houses were damaged. We found the deads in one night and a day long searching”.

Replying a question as to why the air attack was conducted against the city, the witnesses said:

“A day before this incident a group of the Kabul regime Khalqi and Purchamis conducted a house to house search for the youths to send them to army service. This group was ambushed by some local mujahideen and some of the Khalqis and Purchamis were killed or wounded. On the next day early in the morning this attack was launched. It is proved now that the Soviet and Kabul cannot fight and cannot defeat the mujahideen and also they are not able to send the youths to army service therefore they attack the civilians in retaliation to the losses they receive through the mujahideen ambushes or attacks. This was one of this kind”.

The witnesses further said: “It is the responsibility of the free world people to keep in mind that the Soviet-Kabul are not paying attention to none of the laws of war and they are violating all international rules”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-6045</u> ANC	April 26, 1986		Khan Mohammad, and his family of 6, his old mother, one sister and one brother and two children Ahmad Khan and his family of 5, one brother, sister and his two sons.	
	Date Occurred			
	March 29, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gun-ships	Merza Mohammad Sultan Jan
Tergari	Kargha-e	Laghman		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note: Mr. Qayum, ANC member, interviewed the witnesses. Date of interview: May 26-27, 1986. Place of interview: Jalalabad city.</p> <hr/> <p>An extensive and cruel air raid launched by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the mentioned areas. 59 civilians were killed and 28 other civilians were injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. The following is the brief translation of the interview:</p> <hr/> <p>“Late in the afternoon a big air attack, started by 12-14 gun-ships, took place against the mentioned village. The people were scattered around. The gun-ships were coming harshly and were shelling rockets and dropping heavy bombs on the houses of the people. They were shooting rockets on the people who working on their fields. The people could hardly scape from the gun-ships. They were following the people every where. It was a long day air offensive. It was dark night that the gun-ships stopped shelling rockets and shootings. When we the people came to find out as to whether there was anyone killed during that cruel attack, it was dark and we could not find the victims of the offensive. We started searching and during the dark night and on the next day searching for the people we found some houses destroyed and some other were damaged. We found 59 civilians killed either by bombs and or by the rocket shellings. We found some people killed inside the houses and some other were killed and wounded outside the houses. A total of 59 persons killed and 28 others were injured. Among the victims there were 12 children and 6 women. Most of the wounded persons were outside the village and most of the killed persons were inside the houses of the village”.</p> <p>The witnesses went on to say:</p> <p>“A day before the incident some group of mujahideen made an attack on a military unit which was located on the nearby areas of the village. It was alleged that the military unit received some men losses and some other men of the unit were injured and a few of them defected and joined the mujahideen with ammunition. On the next day, the day of the incident, the air attack took place. It should be mentioned that the Soviet-Kabul puppet regime always make attacks against the civilians in retaliation to their losses received by the mujahideen”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5027 ANC	Jan. 28, 1986		Noorjan	Walijan
	Date Occurred		Mirza Mohammad	Laj Mir
	Jan. 4, 1986		Sayeed Sadeq	Sayeed Ahmad
			Sayeed Sharaf	Haji Ahmad
			Jandad	Khan Mohammad
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Troops and bombers	Mohammad Yunos Anuddin
Raza Khail	Azra of Lugar	Logar		

Brief story of th case.

Note: The named eyewitnesses were interviewed by Mr. Gulab Jan, ANC member.
Date interviewed: Feb. 22–25, 1986.
Place interviewed: The city of Baraki Rajan of Lugar.

There was an air attack and a troop ambush against the civilians of the named village on the mentioned date. The following is a brief translation of the interview made with the eyewitnesses by Mr. Gulab Jan, ANC member.

“It was late evening about 8 PM or so that some helicopters raided the village. The gun-ships were in routine and were dropping or shooting rockets on the houses of the civilians. The village was under heavy rocket shelling for some two-three hours. The people had to save them as they could. The people of the village were also scaping from the village to outside to save them. They did not know that some Russian troops were secretly awaiting the people who fled the village. The people of the village did not know about the Russians awaiting them on the path ways. Some people who fled the village were ambushed by this troop and 15 of these innocent civilians were killed, shot dead by this ambushing troop. When the gun-ships stopped shelling the houses we, the villagers came from where had hidden us to find as whether some one from our village brothers were killed or not. We started searching the damaged and destroyed houses we found 13 persons killed during that shellings. Among these deads there were two old ladies and three children. On the next morning when we searched further for the missing villagers we found 15 other villagers killed on the path way when they were scaping from the gun-ships shellings. The total victims of the air attack along with the ambushed reached 28 civilians”.

“That air attack and the ambush by the Soviet troop were made against the villagers in retaliation to the mujahideen attack which was launched a day before against an army unit of the Kabul regime stationed on the neighbouring of the village. We saw the troop on the next day when they were going some where back. They were Russians. We knew them from their faces and clothes”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5046</u> ANC	May 12, 1986		Abdul Baqi Janan Fazlue Karim Khan	Malang Sana Gul Ali Khan Qadir
	Date Occurred			
	April 28, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gun-ship helicopters	Allah Hasan Jam Sher
Vicinity of the centre of the district.	Lulangar	Logar		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Abdur-
razaq, a member of ANC.

Date interviewed: June 10-11, 1986.

Place interviewed: Kushy of Lugar.

A heavy air attack took place against the named village as a result of which 16 persons from that village were killed and 9 other persons were wounded. The story of the incident was testified by the witnesses before the mentioned ANC member. The under coming is a brief translation of the witnesses' testimony:

"On the same day of the incident, a big Soviet military caravan was passing by the area next to the village. The caravan was going towards Paktiya province. On the way, the caravan was ambushed by some mujahideen groups and the caravan received some men losses and some their vehicles were destroyed or damaged. It was about 9 AM or so that the caravan was ambushed. On the same day at around 1 or 2 PM a big air attack was launched by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the village. It should be noted that the Soviet-Kabul regime make attacks against the villagers and kill the civilians, the unarmed and innocent villagers, in retaliation to their losses receiving by the mujahideen. Because they cannot fight the mujahideen and therefore they attack, by air and ground troops, the villagers. This incident was one of that kind. The air attack lasted for about two hours or more. During the air raid the villagers had to hide some where and had scape in order to save them. When the attack was over, we came to find out what was happened. We found some houses were destroyed and some other houses were heavily damaged. A total of 16 villagers were killed. Among these victims there were one child and two women. There were also 9 other villagers were wounded. We got the victims from among the destroyed and damaged houses. We prayed for them and buried them on the next day, God bless them all".

The witnesses went on saying:

"The people of the world must know these brutalities of the Soviet-Kabul regime against the innocent people, unarmed civilians, of Afghanistan and they should take measures to put them on a trial as the war criminals".

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5061</u> ANC	June 26, 1985		Multan Khan Behadur Khan Noor Mohammad Mohammad Gul Eid Gul	Sardar Khan Dad Mir Alem Gul Mohammad Alijan Push Jan
	Date Occurred			
	May 31, 1985			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters and helicopters.	Helal Aenuddin
Delawar Qala	Baraki Barak	Logar		

Brief story of the case.

Note: Mr. Jan Nawaz, ANC office, interviewed the witnesses.

Date interviewed: July 26, 1985.

Place interviewed: Dushey of Logar.

A heavy air attack was conducted by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the local area of the mentioned village as a result of that attack 15 civilians were killed and 6 other wounded. The incident was told ANC's officer as follows:

"A day before the incident a big Soviet caravan was going from Kabul towards Paktiya and was ambushed on the way by some group of mujahideen. It was alleged that the caravan received some men losses and some of the vehicles of the caravan were either damaged or destroyed. It was also said that the mujahideen seized some ammunitions and arms from the caravan. It was also alleged that the caravan could not pass to Paktiya. On the next day, it was early in the morning that a few jets raided the surrounding areas and this followed by some gun-ships. They started dropping bombs on the houses of the civilians. It took the fighters about three hours and then they did not bomb again. During the bombing the civilian people of the villages had to save them in one or another way. We scaped and hide in safe places. When the bombings stopped, we came back from the place where we had hidden us to see if there was any loss or damage. We found 15 persons killed in the result of that bombings. Among the killed persons there were three old women and one child. We also found 6 other civilians wounded. We found them during day and night search. We prayed for them and buried them, God bless all".

The witnesses went on saying:

"The people of the free world should understand these atrocities of the Kabul puppet regime against the innocent peple of Afghanistan. They cannot fight and cannot defeat the Afghan mujahideen but they themselves will be defeated. This is a common practice that the Soviet and Kabul regime attack the Afghan civilians and kill the innocent civilians in retaliation to any mujahideen's attack against them. The mentioned attack was of this kind".

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5059	June 29, 1986		Faiz Mohammad Rahman Khan Zarif Khan Qadi, Ghafor and Gulzar Khan from one family.	Juma Khan Musa Khan Kabir Khan
	Date Occurred			
	June 18, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Anuddin Naik Mohammad
Babus	Kulangar	Logar		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Jan Nawaz, ANC member.

Date of interview: Aug. 16–19, 1986.

Place of interview: Khushey city, Lugar.

In the result of brutal air attack against the named village 13 civilians were killed. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC mentioned officer. The following is the brief translation of the incident:

“There was an army unit located on the outskirts of the named district. The named armed unit was ambushed by some local mujahideen. It was alleged that the mujahideen killed some of the unit’s troops and seized some arms and ammunitions from the unit. On the next day early in the morning a big air raid was launched against the village by the Soviet-Kabul forces. During the air attack the civilians had to leave the village and hide somewhere. The bombings stopped after about two hours or more. When we, along with some other villagers, came from where we had hidden us, we saw some houses were destroyed and some other houses were damaged. On search for our village brothers, we found 13 persons killed by bombings and 6 other persons were severely injured. Since Hence it got dark night and we could not bury them therefore, on the next day we prayed for them and buried them, God bless all”.

Replying to a question as to why the air raid was carried on against the villagers, the witnesses said: “It was launched in retaliation to a day before ambush conducted against the security post of the Kabul regime stationed in the nearby area of the village. It is a common practice of the Soviet and Kabul to launch air attack and ground against the civilians because they cannot fight and cannot defeat the mujahideen therefore they launch attacks against the villagers and kill the innocent civilians. This was one of that kind of cruel attack”.

The witnesses further said:

“Most often the Soviet-Kabul military caravan are ambushed by the mujahideen which are going or coming to and from Kabul to Paktiya and passing the way and that was the villages across the way to Paktiya are after bombed by the Soviet-Kabul forces. They believe that villages across the way help the mujahideen in launching ambushes against them therefore, they attacked the named village and killed the innocent civilians”.

Total Victims: 3

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5055 ANC	July 12, 1986		Zair Gul Najibullah Zeyarat Gul	Reismin Asadullah Ahmad Nabi
	Date Occurred			
	June 25, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Guns used by troops	Ihlal Jan Aga
Jani Khail	Azra	Logar		
Bried story of the case				
<p>Note: the witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Gulab Jan, ANC's local officer. Date of interview: Aug. 26, 1986. Place of interview: Kolangar city of Logar.</p> <hr/> <p>The three named victims were collectively massacred by a Soviet troops. The story of the incident was testified by the witnesses before the mentioned ANC local officer. Here is a brief translation of the testimony:</p> <hr/> <p>"A large number of the Soviet-Kabul military troops rushed the whole district. The troops were armed with heavy weapons and had so many vehicles, too. They scattered on the villages and were looking for mujahideen. They made some house to house search for the mujahideen. In a day long search, they captured three civilians and brought them where the troops had their camp. There were also some other people, too. We were at the place where the troops had brought that three men with. The troops captured that three men from their houses. The people of the village were trying to ask the Soviets to release that three men but we could not speak Soviets' language. Suddenly an officer called a group of the Soviets and told them something and then, immediately, the troops started shooting at the three men and killed them at once. We were there but no one could help because we were unarmed and we could not fight and the men could not scape and no one could think that the troops might kill them; because they were unarmed and were civilians".</p> <p>Replying a question as to why the Soviet troops rushed the village and started searching the houses, the witnesses said: "That offensive was launched in retaliation. Because one day before that incident a Soviet caravan was ambushed by the mujahideen as a result of that ambush the caravan received some men losses and some of their vehicles were destroyed. This ambush took place on the way to Kabul from Pak-tiya. The Soviets cannot fight the mujahideen and therefore they attack, in one or another way, the civilians and kill unarmed people. We are sure that the Soviets will never suppress the jehad of the people of Afghanistan but they will be defeated by the people of Afghanistan, they should know this. And the people of the free world should know these crimes of the Soviets against the innocent people of Afghanistan".</p>				

Total Victims: 2

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5062</u> ANC	March 13, 1986.		Mangal Shah Ahmad	Sayeed Rehman Sher Ahmad
	Date Occurred			
	February 28, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Machine-guns	Gul Zaman Abdul Majid
Namusa	Khugyani	Nangarhar		

Bried story of the case.

Note: Mr. Azizullah interviewed the named witness.
Date of interview: April 15-17, 1986
Place of interview' Kaja city of Khugyani district.

Mr. Mangal and Shah Ahmad, the two victims were caught by the Soviet troops in a house to house search and were collectively shot dead. The incident was testified by the named witnesses before the mentioned ANC staff member as follows:

"A house to house search was conducted by the Soviet-Kabul troops in the mentioned village. It was alleged that the purpose of the search was to find the mujahideen. But instead of finding the mujahideen, the Soviet troops caught the two mentioned civilians and brought them to the outside of the village. We, along with some other people from the village, were at that scene and we did not know what would happen to the two men. Suddenly a Soviet officer told something and three armed Soviet troops came and started shooting at the mentioned two men and killed them at once. We were scared very much and we thought that they might shoot and kill some other people, too. But they did not shoot at any other one. After an hour or so the troops left some else towards Jalalabad city and we got the victims. It was late and on the next day we prayed for them and buried them, God bless them".

The witnesses went on to say as to why the troops shot dead the two men:

"Three day before the incident the mujahideen made some heavy ambushes, during day and night, against the Kabul security post located in the nearby areas of the centre city of the district. It was said that the security post received some men losses and some other troops from the post were wounded and the mujahideen seized some ammunitions and arms from the post. Then, on the day of the incident the heavy attack was launched against the village by a house to house search and caught the two men and killed in front of the other villagers. The Soviet-Kabul regime cannot defeat and cannot fight the mujahideen but instead they attack and kill the civilians. They will never be able to defeat the people of Afghanistan and therefore they themselves will be defeated by the mujahideen the peoples of the world should know this".

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5023 ANC	March 23, 1986		Mangel Shah Ahmad	Sayeed Rehman Sher Ahmad
	Date Occurred			
	March 02, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Poniard	Gul Zaman Safdar Khan
Kaja	Khugyani	Nangarhar		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The named witnesses interviewed by Qadar Hamza, a member of the ANC.
Date interviewed: April 13-24, 1986.
Place interviewed: Jalalabad, Provincial city of Nangarhar.

A big air and ground offensive took place in March 02, 1986 against the local mujahideen in the whole district of Khugyani of Nangarhar. It was said that the two sides received heavy losses. On return from the mentioned offensive, the Soviet troops captured the two named victims and killed them by pushing poniard in their chests. The following is the brief translation of the interview made by mentioned ANC member with the named witnesses:

"There were some army units of the Kabul regime stationed in some places within the mentioned district. The local mujahideen made some attacks and ambushes against the units so many times as a result of which the units received some men losses. Two days before the mentioned case the mujahideen ambushed the main army unit close the main city of the district and as the result of that ambush so many soliders of the unit were killed and the building of the unit received heavy damage. In retaliation to that losses, a big army troops rushed the district and a big fighting took place between the mujahideen and the troops. Both sides received heavy losses. The fighting lasted for about two days. When the troops/Russian-Kabul troops were returning back to Jalalabad, provincial city of Nangarhar, they captured the two mentioned men from the field and they took them to the regime's local army unit. It was about noon that the troops took the men out of the unit and made them to stand. One of the Russian army officer got a poniard and pushed it into the chest of Mangal several times till he died and then the officer did the same with Sher Ahmad who died, too".

Replying a question as to how they witnessed the incident the witnesses said: "There were some people present at the time of the incident and we were among them. We personally saw the officer killed the men by poniard". "We knew the officer from his clothings, uniform", said the witnesses.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5072</u> ANC	May 17, 1986		Ghulam Jailani Sayeed Omar Sayeed Gulab Ghulam Muhayuddin Sekandar Shah	Sayeed Mohammad Mohammad Azam Amir Mohammad Ghulam Rabani Gulab Shah
	Date Occurred			
	April 14, 1986,			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets, helicopters and troops.	Nooruddin Qasem Khan
Baba Kut. Omar Qala.	Dera-e Noor Sub-district of Heawa District.	Nangarhar,		

Brief story of the case.

The case is related to case No. R-5071 of the place. ANC

Note: Mr. Azizullah, one of ANC staff interviewed the witnesses.
Date of interview: May 19–23, 1986
Place of interview: The city of Bajawar.

As a result of the Soviet-Kabul air and ground attack against the named villages 80 unarmed civilians were killed. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the mentioned ANC staff as follows:

“It was alleged that some mujahideen groups made an ambush against a security post of the Kabul regime located on the outskirts of the centre of the sub-district close to the villages. It was also alleged that the mujahideen killed some of the troops of the security post and seized some ammunitions and arms from the post. Then about three days later a heavy bombing started by jet fighters and gun-ships. They bombed the houses of the people for about three hours or more. It was late in the afternoon that a large number of the Soviet and Kabul troops surrounded the villages and the people could not get out from the villages. We, the people of the villages were very frightened and were trying how to get out of the villages and to escape in order to save us from these troops. When the night came we got a little opportunity to use the darkness of night and escape. Some people could escape and some could not. Early in the morning the troops rushed the villages and started shooting the people and looted some houses and then burnt the houses. It was later after noon that the troops went back towards the centre of the province and we, the villagers got time to come back from the slope of the mountains where we had escaped to see what happened to villagers. In night long search for the villagers and on the next day searching we found 80 villagers killed either were shot by troops or killed by bombings. Among the deads there were 12 children and 23 ladies, too. Some of the victims were burnt together with the houses. One day later we got to flee and we came to Barawar and now are looking for some aids as refugees”.

The witnesses went on to say: “It is obvious now that the Soviet-Kabul are trying to massacre the whole people whom they are not supporting the Kabul regime. But they should know that they will never suppress the jihad of the Afghans and no Afghan would support the Kabul puppet regime. The Afghans will defeat the Soviet barbars and the Soviet puppets”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5071</u> ANC	May 17, 1986		Qari Sarwar Amir Ahmad Khan Aminullah Faqr Shah Haji Sultan Shah	Haji Ala Nazar Haji Mohammad Afzal Mohammad Sarwar Mir Ghulam Jan Amanullah
	Date Occurred			
	April 14, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships and artillery troops	Sultan Mohammad Baz Mohammad
Sultan and Much Kandaw	Dara-e Noor of Sheawa district.	Nangarhar		

Brief story of the case.

Note: Mr. Delawar, one ANC staff member interviewed the witnesses.

Date of interview: May 28-29, 1986.

Place of interview: Bajawar city.

During a heavy air and ground attack by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the named villages 125 civilians were killed and 29 other were wounded. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the mentioned ANC staff. The following is a brief translation of the witnesses' testimony:

"The Soviet and Kabul regime launched an air attack against the mentioned villages and heavily bombed the houses of the villagers. After about two or three hours bombing then the troops surrounded the villages in order not to let them leave the villages. The people of the villages were frightened and were looking ways to save them from the barbaric troops. The night came and the villagers got a little time to scape using the darkness of the night but it was not easy. We, along with some other villagers, scaped from our houses and went to the slope of the mountains. Early in the morning, the Soviet-Kabul troops entered the villages and started shooting the civilians and burnt the houses of the villagers. After a day long operation and brutalities, the troops left the villages back to the centre of the province/Jalalabad. It was the next day, a day after the offensive that we, with some other people, came back to the village to find out what happened to people of the villages. 125 civilians from both the named villages were killed either by bombings or by troops shooting. Among the deads there were 16 children and 20 old women. There were also 37 people wounded as a result of that brutal offensive after we buried the victims we got the flee our villages and that was why we came to Bajawar and we are now seeking shelter as refugees".

The witnesses replying a question as to why the villages were attacked by the Soviet-Kabul, they said: "Three days before the incident some mujahideen groups made an ambush against an army security unit located on the nearby areas of the sub-district. It was alleged that the mujahideen killed some of the troops from that unit and seized some ammunitions from the unit. Then the Soviet-Kabul forces made that attack, air and ground, against the whole nearby areas and killed the innocent civilians. This was done in retaliation to the mujahideen ambush against the regime security post." For full coverage see R-5072/ANC.

Cast Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5053</u> ANC	May 25, 1986		Mohammad Ibrahim Shah Ahmad	Mohammad Daud Ahmad Zai
	Date Occurred			
	May 8, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Poinard and oil, gasoline	Shah Zalmai Abdul Jabar
Ambarkhana	Chaney Khail	Nangarhar		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The named witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Delawar, a staff member of ANC.
Date interviewed: June 20, 1986.
Place interviewed: The city of Ghaney Khail, central district city.

The two mentioned victims were first killed by poinard and then were burnt by the Soviets. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the named ANC staff member. The following is a brief translation of the interview:

“A big offensive was launched by the Soviet troops, armed with heavy weapons and vehicles. It was around 9 AM that the troops rushed the surrounding areas of the villages and started house to house search, for what they alleged, to find the mujahideen. After a long time searching they brought the two named victims and the victims were handcuffed. The people of the village were scared and we thought that the troops might take these two men in to the army service or might take them to a jail. We were in the village outside our houses and we were looking at the troops. There was no Kabul troops among them and we could speak to the Soviet troops because we did not know their language. It was about evening that an officer came and told something to a group of his soliders. Then three armed troops appeard and came close to the two men and suddenly shot them to dead. Then again the officer told some and one Soviet man brought a gallon of gasoline and put the gasoline on the deads and put them on fire. So many people from the village were at the scene including us but no one could do anything. The two victims were burnt completely. After half an hour, the troops went and the villagers got the ashes of the victims and we digged down the earth and put the ashes; and we prayed for them, God bless them all”.

Replying a question as to whether the victims were mujahideen, the witnesses said: “No, they were not the mujahideen. They were ordinary unarmed civilians”.

The witnesses further said: “The troops did not shoot any one else and did not loot any houses. They just caught that persons and shot them and burnt them”.

Total Victims: 13

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5066</u> ANC	June 12, 1986		Tutey Mir Shahbaz Zaher Jan Wahab Zeyarat	Sayeed Mir Shafey Mataney Qasem Fazl
	Date Occurred			
	May 27, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters and Gun-ships	Mohammad Zalmy Sayeed Maluke.
Ghuwaiza	Hesarak	Nangarhar		

Brief story of the case.

Note : Mr. Azizullah, ANC staff member, interviewed the witnesses.
Date interviewed: July 23, 1986.
Place interviewed: The city of Kaja, Nangarhar province.

In the result of a heavy air raid carried by the Soviet-Kabul 13 persons from the mentioned village were killed. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the named ANC staff member as follows:

“It was about evening that suddenly 6 jet and about 6–8 gun-ships raided the village. They were coming in rutine and took the houses of the village under heavy bombings. The people of the village had to scape and hide somewhere in order to keep them safe from the bombings. The bombings lasted for about two hours or more. It was dark night that we, the people of the village, came to see what was happened to the village. It was dark and started searching for our village brothers. We found 13 people killed during that bloody air attack. We found them during night search and on the next day. Among these there two old ladies and two children, too. There were 5 other persons wounded”.

The witnesses replying a question as to why the air attack was conducted against the village explained: “It is a common practice of the Soviet-Kabul that they attack/air and ground/the civilians in retaliation to the mujahideen attack or ambush against them. One day before the incident, the mujahideen had an ambush against the security post of the Kabul located in the nearby area of the village. It was alleged that security received some men losses and the mujahideen seized some ammunitions from the post, too. Then the air-raid was conducted against the village and killed the innocent villagers, the innocent and unarmed civilains. Since the Soviet-Kabul cannot fight and cannot defeat the mujahideen therefore they attack the villagers and kill the innocent and unarmed civilians. The people of the world should know these brutalities of the Soviet-Kabul against the civilains of Afghanistan. No one should ignore this”.

Replying another question as to how they witnessed the incident, the witnesses said: “We were in the village at the time of the air raid. We got to scape and hide some where to keep us safe. So many people were in the village, too at that time but everyone had to hide and scape from the bombings”.

Total Victims: 18

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5030</u> ANC	Jan. 10, 1985		Saleh Mohammad Maroof Khan Sayeed Hanif Sayeed Allah	Afzal Mohammad Astanadar Saleh Mohammad Abdullah
	Date Occurred			
	December 17, 1984			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Troops	Aqel Khan Alem Sayeed
Sayeed Ahmad Khail	Hesar-i Shahi	Nangarhar		

Brief story of the case.

Note : The mentioned witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Azizullah, ANC staff member.
Date interviewed: Feb., 24-28, 1985.
Place interviewed: The city of Dehbala, a neighbouring city to named district.

The civilians numbered above were shot dead by some Soviet troops on the said date. The following is a brief translation of the interview made by ANC's staff member with the named eyewitnesses:

"Some days before the mentioned incident, some local mujahideen groups made a night ambush against a Kabul army unit stationed on the neighbouring of the mentioned district. It was alleged that the mujahideen destroyed a big part, of the building of the unit and killed some of the troops of the unit. It was also said that the mujahideen captured some of the soldiers and seized some arms from the unit. Three days before the mentioned incident a big Soviet and Kabul troops rushed the whole district. The troops scattered throughout the district and were allegedly looking for what they called "Ashrar", the word the Soviet-Kabul use for mujahideen. But instead of finding the mujahideen or fighting the mujahideen they were shooting the local civilians. On that day we were in the Bazar of the district that the troops harshly crossed the Bazar and were going towards the castles outside the main city of the district. Some of the troops went towards the named village where they shot dead 18 persons. It was about evening that the troops returned back from their offensive mission and went back to somewhere else outside the district. We got the news about the killing of the villagers through our other brothers and we got to go the village to help to burry the deads. When we got to the village the others had gathered the deads. It was late evening. We stayed there over night and in the next morning we together with other villagers buried the deads".

The witnesses went on to say: "It is a common practice of the Soviet-Kabul regime that they attack the civilians in retaliation when they are attacked by the mujahideen because they cannot fight the mujahideen therefore they attack the civilians and kill them. This was one of this kind".

Total Victims: 92

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5038</u> <u>ANC</u>	May 12, 1986		Gulzar and his family of 5 including two children, old mother and his young sister.	
	Date Occurred		Rafiuddin and his family of 4 including a baby, one child and his mother.	
	March 28, 1986		Sardar Hamid and his family of 3, his mother and a baby.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gun-ships	Shah Aqa Temoor Shah
Kang Qala, vicinity of the centre of the province		Nimruz		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by
Mr. Zahir, ANC member of local workshop.
Date interviewed: July 25, 1986.
Place interviewed: Zaranj of Nimruz.

In the result of a big air offensive against the central city of the province, 92 civilians were killed and some other were injured. Among the deads were 12 children and 16 women. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. This is the brief translation of the interview:

"The Kabul regime which the Soviet has installed in Afghanistan, had a few security post which was stationed on the outskirt of the city. These security posts were ambushed by some groups of mujahideen. The ambush took place during the night and it was alleged that the mujahideen destroyed the building of two post. Some of the army troops stationed in the units were either injured or killed and some troops defected and joined the mujahideen with their guns. The fighting between the army units of the installed regime and the mujahideen continued till the morning of that night. In early morning, about 12-14 gun-ships raided the whole vicinity of the city and started shelling heavy rockets on the houses of the people. Since it was early morning the people could not scape in order to keep them safe from the bombardment. The bombardment lasted for four hours or more. Late in the afternoon, when we came to find out what happened to the people of the city under the heavy bombardment. We saw so many houses were destroyed and so many other were damaged. On searching for the people we found 92 civilians were killed. Among these victims there were 12 children and 16 old ladies. There were also 37 other people severely wounded. We got the victims from among the destroyed and damaged houses. We got them out in a day and night searching for them and we could hardly bury the deads".

The witnesses further mentioned:

"The Soviet-Kabul puppet regime may think that they would get control of the country by attacking the civilians. It is impossible for the Soviet to establish their control over the people of Afghanistan and they themselves will be defeated sooner or later. Now, the people of the free world should not ignore the Soviet atrocities against the innocent and unarmed civilians of Afghanistan which the Soviet-Kabul attack them".

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-6037</u> ANC	October 25, 1986		Mukhtar Farooq Khalil Ahmad Sherdel Abdul Khalil	Sayeed Noor Nasim Zubair Nawaz Fazal Ahmad
	Date Occurred			
	August 12, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gun-ships and artillery troops	Alla Bukhsh Gul Noor
Hamoon Puzki	Lash Juwan	Nimruz		

Brief story of the case

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Wali Ahmad, ANC member at the local.

Date interviewed: December 23–25, 1986.

Place interviewed: Zaranj of Nimruz.

During a heavy air and troops' raid against the mentioned areas 68 civilians including 16 children and 10 old women were killed and some other were injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. This is the brief translation of the interview:

"The Soviet big caravan was passing by and some of the mujahideen groups made an ambush against them. It was alleged that the caravan received so many human losses and some of the caravan troops were injured and also some of the vehicles of the caravan were damaged and destroyed. It was about noon time that the mujahideen ambush took place. Late in the afternoon of the same day about 10–14 gun-ships raided the whole areas where the caravan was ambushed. They started shelling heavy rockets on the houses. They were routinely bombing the civilians' houses. The bombardment continued till late evening. The people could not even come to their houses and stayed over night in the places outside of the houses to keep them not to be hit by the Soviet aggressors. We could not search for the victims. Very early in the morning on the next day a big artillery troops rushed again the whole areas. They barbarically were shooting every one came to their path. After about long day offensive the troops returned back somewhere else leaving 68 dead behind including 16 children and 10 women and 34 injured".

The witnesses went on saying:

"Since the Soviet invasion, the Soviet and the Kabul installed regime have made every efforts to suppress the jihad of the people of Afghanistan but they failed to do so. They have not yet been able to defeat the mujahideen and therefore, instead of defeating and fighting the mujahideen they attack the civilians and kill the innocent and unarmed people. This incident was one of this kind. But, it should be mentioned that the Soviet aggressors and the Kabul installed regime will never get control of Afghanistan. They will be defeated sooner or later. It is now the duty of the free world to push the Soviet-Kabul to stop attacking the civilians".

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-6039</u> ANC	March 15, 1985		Khuday Nazer and his family of 7 including his mother, one sister, two children and two uncles.	
	Date Occurred		Ahmad Jan and his family of 5 including his wife and two of his children.	
	January 10, 1985		Nasim Murad and his family of 6 including his father, one sister, two children and niece.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets, gun-ships and artillery troops	Qurban Mohammad Fairuz Shah.
Vicinity of the provincial city.	Chakhansur	Nimruz		

Brief story of the case.

Note: the witnesses were interviewed by
Wali Mohammad, ANC local officer.
Date of interview: May 17, 1985.
Place of interview: The city of Chakhansur.

As a result of a brutal air and ground attack against the mentioned areas 124 civilians were killed and a large number were injured. Among the deads were 25 children and 19 women. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. This is the brief translation of the interview:

“Two days before the incident, a big ambush by the mujahideen launched against several security posts of the Kabul regime stationed around and in the city. The ambush took place during the night time. It was alleged that the mujahideen killed so many of the troops stationed in posts and some of the troops defected and joined the mujahideen with their arms and some ammunitions. The building of some of the units were destroyed by the mujahideen on the night. On the next day it was said that the mujahideen again made an ambush against one of the units located on the outskirts of the city. It was said that the unit was completely destroyed by the mujahideen and some troops were killed and some other joined the mujahideen with their arms. This ambush lasted for about all day. Nothing was happened during the night but on the next morning, it was very early morning that about 14 – 18 gun-ships raided the whole surroundings of the city and started shelling heavy rockets on the houses of the people. The bombardment lasted for four hours. This followed by a large troops’ rush against the civilians from the surrounding areas. The people could not escape because the city was surrounded by the troops. Some could escape and some other could not. When the troops rushed the civilians, they started shooting every one came to their path. The troops launched a brutal offensive all long day. And in late afternoon they left somewhere else. It was about dark night that we, along with some other people came to find out what happened. We saw so many houses were destroyed and some other were damaged. We started searching for the victims. We found 124 civilians killed and 83 other were injured. Among the killed persons there were 19 women and 25 children. We found these victims in day and night searching and we could hardly bury the deads and could hardly find medicine for the injured persons”. The witnesses further said: “This is a common policy of the Soviet-Kabul to attack the civilians in retaliation to their losses”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-6035</u> ANC	May 26, 1985		Ghulam Nabi and his mother with two of children	
	Date Occurred		Sayeed Jan and brother, one sister and his one year old son.	
	March 5, 1985		Ahmad Mushtaq and old father with one old sister and his two years old son.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gunships and troops	Gulzar Faqir Ahmad
Char Burge	Vicinity of the provincial city.	Nimruz		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Zahir, ANC member.

Date interviewed: July 23–27, 1985.

Place interviewed: Chakhansur city.

During an air raid followed by a brutal troops' rush against the named areas 83 civilians were killed and so many other were injured including the mentioned family members. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local member. The following is the brief translation of the testimony.

"A Kabul army unit was ambushed by some mujahideen groups. The ambush took place during the night. It was alleged that mujahideen killed some of the troops stationed in the army unit and some other troops were joined the mujahideen with their arms. On the next day, early in the morning about 12–15 gun-ships harshly raided the whole areas and started shelling rockets over the houses of the people. The people could hardly scape and hide somewhere in order to keep them safe from the bombardment. The bombardment lasted for about three hours or more. Then a large number of artillery troops armed with heavy weapons rushed the vicinity of the city. The people of the city were surprised and did not know how to save them from that barbars. They were shooting every one came to their path. In a day long offensive against the civilians late in the afternoon about evening the troops left the areas leaving 83 deads behind and 36 wounded. When the troops left, we the people got time to come and see to find the victims. On night searching and on the next day searching we found 83 civilians killed either by bombardment or by the shooting of the troops. 36 other civilians wounded as a result of that bloody offensive. Among the victims there 15 children and 10 old women".

The witnesses went on to say:

The free world people should not ignore this kind of the Soviet-Kabul atrocities against the innocent civilians. The Soviet and the Kabul puppets are not able to fight and or to defeat the mujahideen of Afghanistan and therefore they launch severe air and ground attack against the civilian population. The free world should press the Soviet and the Kabul puppet regime to stop such brutalities. The free world should take action to put these criminals into a trial because of the crimes they commit against the innocent civilians".

Total Victims: 127

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-6079</u> ANC	May 12, 1986		Gul Badur and his family of 6 including one baby and an old mother. Khudad Khan and his family of 6 including two children. Nasimullah and his family of 5 including two children and an old sister.	
	Date Occurred			
	March 28, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witenesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships.	Ahmaduddin Raza Shah
Shahrestan	Shahrestan	Orozgan		

Brief story of the case.

Note : The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Gul Zar, ANC member.

Date interviewed: July 29, 1986.

Place interviewed: The city of Khas Urozgan.

During a brutal air attack launched by the Soviet-Kabul against the mentioned city 127 civilians were killed and a large number was injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. The following is the brief translation of the interview:

“It was early in the morning that about 15–17 gun-ships raided the whole areas of the centre of the district. They started shelling rockets and dropping heavy bombs on the houses of the people. This rocket shelling was followed by some 10–12 jet fighters. The bombardment by the jets was very cruel and heavy. Both the gun-ships and the jet fighters bombarded the houses of the people all around the centre of the district. During that cruel bombardment, the people of the houses could not scape and were forced to stay inside the houses because there was no chance but to stay in the houses. When the bombardment was stopped it was about noon. When we, along with some other people came to find out what happened we saw so many houses damaged and destroyed. We started to find the killed persons. During long day searching and also all night searching for the people killed, we got 127 civilians killed and 68 other people were severely wounded. Among the victims there were 16 women and 10 children. It was very heavy and cruel bombardment that we have ever seen”.

The witnesses went on to say:

“We did not know why the Soviet-Kabul regime do not respect the international rules and laws. They do not respect the rights of the civilians in time of war which orders that the civilians should be protected in time of war and civilians should not be attacked. But the Soviet-Kabul do attack the civilians every time and whenever they are attacked the mujahideen. They attack the civilians in retaliation to their losses receiving as a result of the mujahideen attack or mujahideen ambush. This incident was one of this kind”.

Total Victims: 93

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-6083 ANC	August 21, 1986		Barat Khan Abdul Razaq Sardar Ghulam and his one year old son. Burhan and his sister. Karim Shad and his daughter with his old mother.	Gul Nawaz Meya Farooq
	Date Occurred			
	June 10, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters and gun-ships.	Sarferaz Baqi Khan
Sheran	Gazab	Orozgan		
Brief story of the case				
<p>Note : The witnesses were interviewed by the ANC local member, Mr. Ahmad Jan. Date of interview: Oct. 15-17, 1986. Place of interview: The city of Kandahar.</p> <p>As a result of a big and brutal air attack launched by the Soviet-Kabul against the mentioned areas 93 persons were killed and some other were injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. The following is the brief translation of the testimony:</p> <p>“At the breakfast time around 12 gun-ships attacked our village and severely bombardment started by the gun-ships. A few minutes later 10-14 jets also raided the our village. Both the gun-ships and the jets were coming in rutine and were shelling rockets and dropping heavy bombs on the houses of the people. We, the people of the village, were surprised and we tried to scape and hide somewhere in order to keep us safe from the bombardment. The gun-ships and the jets bombed the houses of the people for more than four hours. When the bombardment was stopped, it was about afternoon that we, along with some other people from the village came to see what happened to the people. On the first looking we found that so many houses were damaged and some other houses were destroyed by the bombardment. We started searching for the people. During long day searching and on the dark night, we got 93 villagers killed. Among them there were 20 old women and also there were 24 children killed in the result of that brutal and cruel bombardment. There were also 41 other villagers wounded. We found them and got them from among the damaged and destroyed houses of the village”.</p> <p>Replying a question as to why the air raid was launched against the village, the witnesses said:</p> <p>“There was nothing else involved but the Soviet’s policy of taking revenge from the civilians. It is proved now that whenever the Soviet-Kabul are attacked or ambushed by the mujahideen then they attack the civilians and kill the innocent and unarmed villagers. This was done on the same basis. They cannot fight and they cannot defeat the mujahideen then they attack the unarmed and defenceless innocent civilians. They should know that inspite of these brutalities against the civilians, they themselves will be .defeated”.</p>				

Total Victims: 6

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5034</u> ANC	March 24, 1985		Abdullah Jan	Malik Wazir
	Date Occurred		Habibullah	Ead Mohammad
	March 11, 1985		Mulajan	Meya Ahmad
			Hussain Shah	Sayeed Hassan
			Akbar Khan	Kaka Amir
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Machine guns.	Sayeed Tajuddin Shah Mahmood
Vicinity of the district	Oruzgan-i Khas	Oruzgan		

Brief story of the case

Note : The named eyewitnesses were interviewed by Mr. Gulzar Khan, one of the ANC local officer.
Date of interview: April 25-30, 1985.
Place of interview: Kandahar, the provincial city of Kandahar province.

The mentioned people were massacred by the Soviet troops on the vicinity of the Khas Oruzgan district of Oruzgan province. The following is a brief translation of the interview made by Mr. Gulzar Khan, ANC's local officer, with the named eyewitnesses.

"There was a big clash between the mujahideen and the Kabul troops which were stationed on the outskirts of the mentioned district as a result of the clash, as it was alleged, some of the Kabul troops were killed and the mujahideen seized some arms from the army unit. On the next morning a big troops of the Soviet and Kabul army rushed the vicinity of the district and were looking after the mujahideen. They could not find the mujahideen but instead they gathered 25 civilians from the vicinity of the district and brought them to the centre of the district. We were among the people. A Soviet officer called some Soviet troops and 5 of them came and started to separate the people from each other. The troops took 6 of us and left the rest of us. Then the troops took that 6 persons to a castle against a wall of which they forced the persons to stand. Then the Soviet officer ordered the troops to shoot them and did so and killed them at once".

Replying a question as to how the Soviet troops gathered the mentioned people, the witnesses said: "The Soviet-Kabul troops were looking for the mujahideen but did not find the mujahideen. They captured the civilians and gathered them. We were also among these people. When the Soviet officer called the Soviet troops we were among the victims but God saved us. They took the 6 persons from among us. The officer told something to the troops which we did not know but the troops just after receiving the order shot the people and killed them at once. God bless them all".

"The victims were not mujahideen. They were unarmed civilians" said the witnesses.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5004 ANC	April 2, 1986		Khan Shah	Awal Shah
	Date Occurred		Mohammad Hawus	Ghulam Rasul
	March 18, 1986		Alef Khan	Shrif Khan
			Wali Khan	Hasan Khan
			Azatullah Khan	Barak Khan
			Shazada Gul	Abdullah Gul
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Cannons and jets.	Gulzaruddin Haji Azatullah.
Due Khailu	Jaji Maidan	Paktiya		

Brief story of the case.

Note : The named witnesses were interviewed by Ali Ahmad, one of the ANC's member, in the city of Miran Shah.

Date of interview: May 12, 1986.

Place interviewed: City of Miran Shah.

Mr. Ali Ahmad, a member of ANC contacted the civilians from the named village in order to find the real story of the attack. The following is a brief explanation of his interview with the mentioned eyewitnesses of the mentioned attack:

"Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Soviets along with the Kabul authority have tried to suppress the Jihad of the people of Afghanistan and for this purpose they have always attack the civilians in retaliation to their losses by the mujahideen. The mentioned attack was one of so many air and ground attacks launched by the invaders along with by the Kabul forces against the civilians. It was about evening that the mentioned village was took under bombings by jets which lasted for about half an hour and was followed by cannon shellings from some distance which also lasted for about an hour. It was late night that we, the villagers, came back from where we had hidden us from the bombing. We found some of the village houses damaged and some destroyed. 16 persons were killed because of that bombing. Among the killed people there were three old women and one baby girl. We found the victims from among the destroyed and damaged houses. There were also four other persons wounded".

In reply to a question as to why the jets and cannons took the village under fire, the witnesses stated:

"As we have the experience from the cruel war, the Soviets along with the Kabul troops attack the civilian villages in retaliation to the mujahideen attack. The invaders along with the Kabul forces attack the civilian areas to threat the civilians to withhold their support from the mujahideen and that was why they attacked the named village".

Total Victims: 15

Case Registered			Civtims.	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5063</u> ANC	June 27, 1986		Pir Mohammad	Taj Mohammad
	Date Occurred		Geran	Jangue
	May 31, 1986		Sayeed Khan	Sadue
			Khial Noor	Ajab Noor
			Hazrat Noor	Jabar Khan
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters and gun-ships.	Hasan Khan Aga Khan
Sekandar Khail.	Zaza-u	Paktiya.		

Brief story of the case.

Note : Mr. Azizullah, ANC staff member interviewed the named witnesses.
Date interviewed: July 26-29, 1986.
Place interviewed: Tera Mangal of Pakistan, the bordering area.

During an air attack conducted by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the mentioned village, 15 civilians were killed and 8 other were wounded. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the named ANC staff as follows:

There was a big Kabul military unit stationed in the Jaji area of Paktiya which was under the mujahideen's attack for several days. It was alleged that the mujahideen received some ammunitions and arms and also some troops of the unit defected from the unit and joined the mujahideen. On the day of the incident about 10-14 jets and 10-12 gun-ships raided the whole area of the surrounding villages of the Jaji and started bombing on the houses of the civilians. The air raid was stopped about evening and was continued for about four hours or more. It was dark night that we, along with some other people, started searching for the people of our village. During night search and on the other day we found 15 persons killed by bombings and 8 other persons were wounded. Among the victims victims were two children and one old woman. After we buried the deads we fled our houses to Tera Mangal of Pakistan to seek some safety".

The witnesses further explained:

"As we knew the Jaji military unit is very important for the Kabul regime and it is also important for the mujahideen because it was a supply route to the inside Afghanistan for the mujahideen and that was why both the mujahideen and Soviet-Kabul tried to keep control over that areas and that was why the Soviet-Kabul made severe air attack against the civilian areas to make the civilians to withhold their support from the mujahideen. Because they cannot defeat and cannot fight the mujahideen then they attack the civilians and kill the innocent civilians. This attack was of this kind. It should be noted that the Soviet-Kabul will never be able to suppress the jahad of the people of Afghanistan but they themselves will be defeated".

Total Victims: 7

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5073</u> <u>ANC</u>	February 28, 1985		A two month old baby of Noorullah, Gul Zarin 7 year old daughter of Noorullah. Alicha Begum a 9 year old daughter of Sulaiman. Four other civilians.	
	Date Occurred			
	February 5, 1985			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters	Noorullah, the father of the two victims. Jamala.
Mergha	Orgune	Paktiya		

Brief story of the case.

Note : The named witnesses were interviewed by
Mr. Gul Ahmad, ANC member.
Date interviewed: March 28, 1985.
Place of interview: The city of Miran Shah of Pakistan.

As a result of an air raid against the named village 7 civilians were killed including a two months baby, a 7 year old and a 9 year old child. The story was testified by the witnesses before ANC named officer. Here is the brief translation of the witnesses' interview:

“ A day before the incident some local mujahideen made an attack against the Kabul military unit stationed in the Orgune area. It was alleged that the unit received some men losses and the building of the unit was also heavily damaged. On the next day early in the morning about 6-7 jet fighters raided the village and started dropping heavy bombs on the houses of the village. The bombing lasted for about an hour or more. During that heavy air raid 7 civilians were killed. Among that victims there were two victims of my, Mr. Noorullah, family. One was two months old and the other was 7 years old. Also there was a 9 year old daughter of Mr. Sulaiman all killed inside the houses. Four other civilian were also killed as a result of that cruel bombings”.

The witnesses further said:

“There is always either bombing or troops heavy attacks against the civilians of that areas because the Orgune military unit is always under the mujahideen attack and then the Soviet-Kabul forces make attacks against the surrounding areas killing the civilians and destroying the civilians' houses. This attack was launched against the civilians in retaliation to the mujahideens' ambush, attack against the Orgune army unit. That is why we decided to leave our village and our houses and got refuge to Miran Shah of Pakistan in order to seek a little safety”.

The witnesses went on to say:

“Why the free world people do not take these atrocities of the Soviet-Kabul under criticism with the international organisation and push the Soviet-Kabul not to attack civilians' houses and to force them to stop these cruelties”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5025</u> ANC	September 29, 1985		Padshaah Khan	Shahbaz Khan
	Date Occurred		Meeza	Bluch
	September 4, 1985		Seida Sayeed Jan Ibrahim	Ghani Qader Saidajan
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet bombers and troops	Hameshah Khan Aminullah
Tenud Nary	Khust	Paktiya		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The named witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Azizullah, one ANC staff member.
Date interviewed: Nov. 12–16, 1985.
Place interviewed: the city of Miran Shah, a neighbouring city to Khust.

There was a big refugee move from the city of Khust of Afghanistan to Miran of Pakistan and that was because a heavy bombardment by the Soviet air forces over the civilian houses on the mentioned date. The following is a brief story:

“It is evident that the mujahideen attack the Khust military unit, a Kabul army unit stationed in Khust of Paktiya Province. Each time the Mujahideen attack the army unit the unit receives some losses and that was why the mentioned neighbouring civilian area was taken under heavy attack by the Soviet air force in retaliation to the losses received by the mentioned army unit. It was about 4 or 4.30 PM that around 10–14 jet fighters raided the whole area and started bombing the houses of the civilian people. Every one had to save him/her in one or another way. It took the air raid about 3 hours or more and they stopped bombing the civilian houses. The bombers were coming in routine. When it was stopped then we got to find out if there was any loss or damage to the people. During night search for the people we found 8 persons killed because of that bombing. In the next morning we fled the village to Miran Shah of Pakistan but on the same morning again a big Russian-Kabul troops rushed the houses and were shooting the civilians wherever they were found. The troops made an offensive for about 4 hours or less and they also returned back to the army unit. We had to leave our houses but before reaching the border we had to look for our brothers. We found 7 persons more shot dead by the aggressive army troops. It took us two days to bury our dead brothers and on the third day we fled our houses and came to Miran Shah”. The witnesses further said: “As per our experience that it is a common practice of the Soviets to attack the civilians in retaliation to the losses which receive by the mujahideen attack”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5001</u> ANC	May 25, 1984		Zahir Khan	Azam Khan
	Date Occurred		Dandak Khan	Zarmat Khan
	May 18, 1984		Sadullah Khan	Akram Khan
			Abul Manan	Abdul Razaq Khan
			Muto Khan	Ghuza Khan
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet Bombers and Helicopters	Hamisha Khan Abdul Rauof.
Khust	Khust	Paktiya		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The named witnesses were interviewed by our staff member, Azizullah/
Date interviewed: May 27–30, 1984.
Place of interview: City of Khust.

‘When the dated attack was over the named ANC staff member, Azizullah, entered the war-torn city of Khust and got contact with the named witnesses in order to find out as to whether or not the attack against the civilians was true and as to whether the civilians were killed during the named attack or not. Mr. Azizullah’s interview of the witnesses is translated as follows:

The named witnesses said as to why the Soviet-Kabul jet and helicopters attacked and bombed the civilians houses on the mentioned date:

‘The Kabul military unit stationed in the city of Khust was under strong and continuous attack by the local mujahideen. The unit recieved some losses and seemed to have been surrendered to the mujahideen. The mujahideen attack was going on for several days and even night. Then, it was about evening, six jets and about six to ten helicopters attacked the surrounding areas of the named military unit which sought to be the mujahideen positions. This surrounding areas were the villages and houses of the civilian populations. During that bloody attack by the jets and helicopters many houses from the civilian villages were destroyed and 27 civilians were killed. There were three women and two children among the killed persons. Eight other civilians were wounded as a result of that air attack.’

The witnesses said in reply to a question as to how the bombers and helicopters attacked the civilian houses:

“ The air raid took place suddenly and the jets along with the helicopters were coming in routine and the civilians were surprized and every one had to save him/her and the children. It was a strong attack. Houses were destroyed and people were killed. We, the villagers found them in two three days searching for them”. “God bless them all”, said the witness.

Total Victims: 59

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-6076 ANC	June 30, 1985		Sarwar Jan and his family of 7 including two children and an old mother.	
	Date Occurred		Bakht Jamal and his family of 5 including two babies and an old sister.	
	April 13, 1985.		Murad Nawaz and his two sisters.	
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters	Mohammad Noor Sayeed Alem
Meyanaguzar.	Jabul Saraj	Parwan.		
Brief story of the case				
<p>Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Karim Khan, ANC member. Date of interview: Aug. 26, 1985. Place interviewed: The city of Kabul.</p> <hr/> <p>As a result of a heavy air bombardment by the Soviet-Kabul forces launched against the mentioned areas 59 civilians were killed and some other were injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. The following is the brief translation of the interview:</p> <hr/> <p>“Everyone knows that the Salang highway from the Northern Afghanistan to Kabul passes Jabul Saraj areas. And this highway is largely used by the Soviets as their supply route to Afghanistan. Most often the Afghanistan mujahideen make ambushes against the military caravans of the Soviet which pass Salang highway. Several times yet, since the invasion of the Soviet on Afghanistan, the mujahideen have made ambushes and attacks against the Soviet caravans as a result of which the Soviet caravans received so many men losses and so many of their vehicles were destroyed and damaged and so many arms and ammunitions were seized by the mujahideen. Two days before of the incident the mujahideen made a heavy ambush against the caravan passing by the Salang highway to Kabul and during that ambush, it was alleged that the mujahideen killed so many of the Soviet troops and destroyed so many vehicles from the caravan. On the day of the incident the whole areas of the surroundings of the city of Jabal Saraj was attacked by the Soviet-Kabul air force. It was early morning that about 20 gunships raided the areas and harshly were shelling rockets and were dropping heavy bombs on the houses of the people. It was a half day air attack. When it was stopped it was about afternoon. When we, along with some other people came to see what happened to the people we saw that so many houses were damaged and destroyed. We started searching for the people. On a day long searching and during the night searching we found 59 persons killed as a result of that attack. Among the victims there were 10 children and 7 old ladies. There were also 26 persons injured because of that air attack.”</p> <p>The witnesses further said:</p> <p>The world must take action against the Soviet atrocities launching on Afghanistan unarmed and innocent people. They should not ignore this”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims.	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-6072</u> ANC	June 18, 1986		Ghulam Rasul and his family of 7, including his mother, his one daughter, two of his sons and two of his nephews. Qader Khan and his family of 4, wife and two children. Ghulam Raza and his family of 6, including one sister, a brother, one uncle and two nephews.	
	Date Occurred			
	April 24, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Sayeed Ishaq Murad Khan
Jawzak	Bagram	Parwan		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Karim, ANC member of the local workshop.
Dated interviewed: August 14-18, 1986.
Place interviewed: Charkar city.

During an air raid against the mentioned area, launched by the Soviet-Kabul 28 civilians were killed and a number was injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. The following is the brief translation of the interview:

“ At about 4 or 5PM 10 to 14 gun-ships made an attack against our village. Most of the people were in the village and some other were working on the fields. The people inside the houses could hardly hide or escape but the people outside the village and houses could hide somewhere in order to keep them safe from the gun-ships. The gun-ships bombed the houses for more than 4 hours. When the bombardment was stopped, it was about dark night and we the people of the village found the time to return back to the village to find out what happened to the villagers. We found so many houses damaged and some other houses were destroyed. On searching for the villagers, we found 28 civilians killed in the result of that bombardment. Among the dead persons there were 6 children and 3 old ladies. There were also 12 other persons injured during that brutal attack. We got the injured and the deads during the night and on the next day searching”.

The witnesses, replying a question as to why the bombardment was done against the villagers, replied:

“ It was said that there were a few mujahid position on the nearby areas close to the village and from that positions the mujahideen made some attacks and ambushes against the Kabul army unit stationed on the outskirt of the sub-district of Kuhe Safi. It was also alleged that a day before of the incident an army unit of the Kabul regime was ambushed by some mujahideen and as a result of that ambush the unit received some men losses and some troops defected the unit and joined the mujahideen with their arms and ammunition and on the next day, in the afternoon that air attack took place against the villagers. That was done in retaliation to that mujahideen attack”.

Total Victims: 28.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-6095 ANC	September 18, 1986		Wali Mohammad and his family of three including one baby and his wife. Faqr Mohammad and mother and one sister. Sher Ghulan and his old mother.	
	Date Occurred			
	July 12, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gun-ships	Jalil Khan Mukhtar.
Shaikh Ali Centre areas	Shaikh Ali Sub-district.	Parwan		

Brief story of the case.

Note : The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Karm Khan, ANC member at the local area.
Date of interview: Nov. 27, 1986.
Place of interview: The city of Charakar.

During a big air offensive against the named sub district, 28 civilians were killed including four children and five old women. The story was testified by the witnesses before the mentioned ANC local officer. The following is the brief translation of the testimony of the witnesses:

"It was early morning that about 10-14 gun-ships raided the surrounding areas of villages. The gun-ships started shelling rockets on the houses of the villagers. We, the villagers could hardly escape and or hide somewhere to keep us safe from the bombardment. The gun-ships bombed the houses of the people for about three hours. It was late afternoon that we, along with some people from the villages of the surrounding areas came to see what happened to the people of the village. We found so many houses damaged and some other houses were destroyed. We started searching for the people. During day long and also during the night of that day, we found 28 villagers killed by the bombardment and 18 other people were injured. Among the victims there were 5 women and 4 children also killed as a result of that cruel and brutal air raid".

The witnesses further said in a reply to a question as to why the air-raid was launched against the villagers:

"One day before the incident of that cruel air offensive, some local mujahideen had ambushed a security post of the regime which was located on the nearby area of the village and as a result of that some troops of the regime were killed and a few deserted and joined the mujahideen and then the offensive was launched".

Total Victims: 63

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-6096</u> ANC	July 26, 1985		Azizurrahman and his family of four including two children and his wife. Qurban Khan and his family of three including his son and his sister. Karimulla and his mother, an old women.	
	Date Occurred			
	April 17, 1985.			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gun-ships and jet fighters.	Ahmaddullah Muqem.
Chawkey	Chawkey sub-district.	Parwan		

Brief story of the case.

Note : The witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Hamiddullah, ANC member.
Date of interview : September 15-17, 1985.
Place of interview : The city of Jabalussaraj.

During an air offensive 63 civilians were killed and some other were injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the mentioned ANC member. The following is the brief translation of the testimony:

“Two days before the incident, some local mujahideen ambushed a security post of the Kabul regime stationed on the nearby areas of the sub-district and as a result of that ambush, it was alleged that some troops from the regime post were killed and some other were injured and also some other troops deserted and joined the mujahideen. Two days later, early in the morning about 10-12 gunships raided the whole areas of the surrounding of the sub-district. They started shelling rockets on the houses of the people. We, the people of the villages could hardly scape and or hide somewhere. They bombed the houses for more than four hours. They were coming in routine for bombing. It was late in the afternoon that we, along with some villagers came to find out what happened. We found so many houses damaged and some other destroyed. On searching for the people we found 63 civilians from the village killed and among them there were 10 children and 14 old ladies, too. There were also 18 other villagers wounded. We could hardly burry the victims, God bless them all”.

Case Registered			Names	Father names
<u>R-5022</u> ANC	April 28, 1986		Jamil Hayatullah Sayeed Gul Abdul Raouf	Aladad Lal Gul Mula Habib Abdul Khaliq
	Date Occurred			
	April 3, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet bombers and Helicopters.	Malek Mangel Hamidullah
Jegga Band	The vicinity of the provincial city,	Samangan.		

Brief story of the case.

Note : The named witnesses were interviewed by
Mr. Baqer, one of the ANC local officer.
Date of interview: May 20–26, 1986.
Place interviewed: The city of Samangan.

So many people fled the bombed area to seek shelter in the city of Samangan during the bombardment by the Soviet-Kabul air forces. Among the several civilian families were the two mentioned eyewitnesses whom were interviewed by the named ANC officer. The following is a brief translation of the interview:

“We had a quiet and peaceful night after a long time since the Soviet invaded our country; but that peaceful night was broken out by some shooting which took us by surprize. It was an ambush by the local muhjahideen launched against an army unit of the Kabul regime stationed on the nearby areas of the city. It was known that the unit received some men losses and building was partly destroyed. On the next morning, it was morning tea time, about 7,30 AM that 4 jet fighters raided the area and that air raid followed by about 8–10 gun-ship helicopters. They started bombing the area. They were routinely coming for bombing the house of the civilians. It took the air raid about three hours or more and then they stopped bombing the houses. The people from the area got to save themselves and therefore most of them fled their houses to the centre of the city. When the bombing stopped, the people got to find out if there was any dead on the part of the civilians. We started searching and we found 17 persons killed. They were all inside the houses mostly under the damaged or destroyed houses. Among the deads there were two women and one child of 8 years and one baby of about one year or less. There were also 5 other persons wounded”.

The witnesses further said: “Then we got to stay in the centre of city and even though we are not feeling safety but there is little choice to do otherwise”.

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5044</u> ANC	June 16, 1986		Alul Khan	Sayeed Ali
	Date Occurred		Sulaiman	Mehrab
	May 11, 1986		Ali Murad	Murad Baig
			Khadem	Hasan
			Abdullah	Shah Mohammad
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters and gun-ships.	Ali Akbar Khan Ali
Waqsha	Ru-i Daub	Samangan		

Brief story of the case.

Note : The named witnesses testified before Mr. Khaliq Dad, member ANC.

Date interviewed: July 14-18, 1986.

Place interviewed: Samangan city.

An air raid was launched by the Soviet-Kabul air forces against the named village as a result of which 17 villagers were killed including one old lady and two children. The following is a brief statement of the testimony of the named witnesses before the mentioned ANC local officer:

“ At about three O’ clock in the afternoon five jets along with eight gun-ship helicopters raided the village. They were coming in routine and took the village under heavy bombings. We, the villagers, were very surprised and we had to escape and hide somewhere to be safe. The jets and the helicopters bombed the houses of the village for about two hours or more. It was about evening that they stopped the bombings. It was dark night that we came back to our houses to see if there was any loss or any damage to the villagers. So many houses were destroyed and some other were heavily damaged. It was dark and we tried to find the deads. During the night search and on the next day we found a total of 17 villagers dead some of them were under the destroyed and damaged houses. Among these deads there were one old woman and two children. 10 other villagers were wounded. We took the wounded people to the houses for medication and buried the deads, God bless them all”.

Replying a question as to why the air raid was launched against the village the witnesses replied: “It was alleged that the mujahideen had launched an ambush against a Kabul army unit stationed on the nearby area of the village as a result of which some troops from that unit were killed and some other were wounded and the mujahideen seized some arms from that unit. On the next day the Soviet-Kabul air forces launched a heavy raid against the village. They think that by attacking the civilians they will make the people to support the Kabul regime which is wrong. We believe that they will never get the support of the people of Afghanistan and they will be able to defeat the mujahideen. The world should know that the Soviet-Kabul are launching such cruel attacks against the innocent villagers and the unarmed civilians”.

Total Victims: 10

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5051 ANC	December 26, 1985		Noor Ahmad	Akbar Khan
	Date Occurred		Rahimuddin	Mir Bahauddin
	December 1st, 1985		Mohammad Yusuf Two children from Mr. Bahadur Khan.	Zamir Khan
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Troops used guns	Mulla Jan Mohammad Nasir
Jagga	Vicinity of the rovincial city.	Samangan		
Brief story of the case.				
<p>Note: Mr. Khaliq Dad, one of ANC member interviewed the witnesses. Date interviewed: Jan 20, 1986. Place interviewed: The city of Samangan, provincial city.</p> <hr/> <p>A large number of Soviet-Kabul troops rushed the vicinity of the provincial city of the province and killed 10 civilians and wounded 5 other persons. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the mentioned ANC member. The following is a brief statement about the incident.</p> <hr/> <p>“A big fighting between the mujahideen and the Kabul military security post, which was stationed on the outskirt of the city, took place during the night as a result of that fighting, as it was said, some of the Kabul troops, stationed in the security post, were killed and some other were wounded and the mujahideen seized some arms from that post during that ambush. On the next day early in the morning a big and large army troops – Soviet and Kabul – rushed the whole surrounding areas of the city. The troops started a house to house search allegedly looking for the mujahideen. They could not find the mujahideen but instead, they shot civilians and killed unarmed civilians. It was about 2 PM or more that the troops went somewhere else. Then the people from the surrounding areas came to the houses. We found 10 persons shot dead. Among the killed persons there were two children from Mr. Bacha Khan family killed also by the troops. There were also 5 other civilians wounded during that bloody offensive”.</p> <p>The witnesses further said: “There was not any mujahid in that vicinity when the Soviet-Kabul army troops attacked the areas. The Soviet-Kabul regime make offensive against the civilians in retaliation to their losses receiving by the mujahideen and this was one of that kind. The people of the world should not ignore these atrocities and brutalities of the Soviet-Kabul against the unarmed civilians of Afghanistan and should take measures to put into a trial as the war criminals”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5081</u> ANC	January 25, 1987		Bahadur Khan Faizullah Shir Mohammad Noor Mohammad Bakhteyar	Sayeed Gul Khan Ahmadullah Gulla Jan Faqir Mohammad Sediq
	Date Occurred			
	December 11, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Gun-ships	Qurban Mohammad Ahmad Wali Jan
Vicinity of the centre of the district.	Farkhar	Takhar		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The witnesses were interviewed by
Mr. Yar Mohammad, ANC local officer.
Date of interview: Feb. 23, 1987.
Place of interview: The city of Talugan.

A big air offensive was launched by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the mentioned areas of the centre of the province. In the result of that air attack 20 persons were killed. The incident was testified by the mentioned witnesses before the ANC local officer as follows:

"A security unit of the Kabul regime which was located on the outskirts of the centre of the provincial city was ambushed by some local mujahideen groups and, as it was alleged, the mujahideen killed some of the troops stationed in that unit and seized some ammunitions from the post, unit. On the next day, early in the morning about 8 gun-ships raided the whole vicinity of the centre early in the morning about 8 gun-ships raided the whole vicinity of the centre of the province and were dropping bombs on the houses of the people. They were coming routinely and were dropping bombs. After an hour or more they stopped dropping bombs. During the bombings the people were frightened and got to hide or escape in order to save them from the bombings. When the bombings were stopped we, the people of the city came to see if there was any loss or damage to the people. On searching for the people we found 20 persons killed during that bombings. So many houses were damaged and a few destroyed. We found the deads from among the damaged and destroyed houses. Among the deads there were five old women and three children, too. There were also 7 other persons injured as a result of that attack".

The witnesses went on saying:

"What would be the responsibility of the free world to watch the atrocities of the Soviet-Kabul against the innocent people of Afghanistan. They should not be silent and they should not ignore these brutalities. They should take action against the Soviet-Kabul criminals. It is not just and fair to see that the Soviet and the Kabul puppets are committing such brutalities against the unarmed and innocent people of Afghanistan".

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5040 ANC	Feb. 18, 1986		Mohammad Saleh Ajmal Khan Badam Khan	Mohammad Nawab Hakam Khan Gul Hasrat
	Date Occurred			
	Jan. 13, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet bombers and gun-ships.	Abdul Nabi Rahman Khan
Ali Kutal	Ishkamish	Takhar		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The named witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Yar Mohammad, one of ANC member.
Date of interview: March 12–17, 1986.
Place of interview: Talugan, the provincial city of the province.

18 civilian people were killed in the result of a heavy air raid launched by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the named villagers. The following is the story of the incident testified before the named ANC's member by the mentioned witnesses.

"The Kabul regime had a security post on the outside of the district which was stationed close to the mentioned village. The security post was ambushed by the local mujahideen during the night. It was alleged that the security post was completely destroyed and many of the troops in the post were killed and the mujahideen seized so many ammunitions and arms from the post. On the next day, it was about noon that about 4–6 jet fighters raided the whole area and this followed by some 8–10 gun-ship helicopters. They started shooting rockets and dropping bombs on the houses of the villagers. The people of the village had to hide somewhere and had to save them from the bombings. The fighters and the gun-ships bombed the village for about three hours or more. It was late in the afternoon that we, along with some other villagers came back to the village from where we had hidden us from the bombings, to find out if there was any loss and or any damage to the villagers and to the village. We found that the village itself was severely damaged. On searching, we found 18 civilians were killed among of them there were two old women and three children. There were also 13 other people wounded".

The witnesses also said: "The people of the world should know that the soviet and Kabul regime are doing such cruel offensive against the innocent people of Afghanistan and the offenders must be put on a trial because of the crimes they committed against the people of Afghanistan".

Case Registered			Victims.	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-6075</u> ANC	August 28, 1986		Murad Ali Sherim Faiz Nabi Sher Jan	Faiz Baz Gul Bakhteyar Safiuddin
	Date Occurred			
	June 24, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters and gun-ships.	Mohammad Sultan Shah Nawaz
Surrounding of the centre of the district.	Khawaja Ghar.	Takhar.		

Brief story of the case.

Note : The witnesses were interviewed by
Mr. Yar Mohammad, ANC member.
Date of interview: Oct. 19-25, 1986.
Place interviewed: The city of Khanabad.

In the result of a big and severe air raid launched by the Soviet-Kabul against the mentioned areas, 59 civilians were killed and a number were injured. The incident was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. Here is the brief translation of the interview:

"There were some security army units around the centre of the district. It was alleged by some groups that these security posts were attacked. The attacks took place during the night. It was alleged that the mujahideen seized some arms and ammunition from the units. It was also said that some troops from the units defected and joined the mujahideen. It was also the units received some man losses as a result of the mujahideen attack. Then on the early morning of the next day, about 10-14 gun-ships raided the whole surrounding areas of the district. This air raid followed by some 10-14 jet fighters. They both bombed the houses of the people for more than four hours. During the bombardment hours, the people could not scape and could hardly hide somewhere rather than the inside houses. When it was over we, along with some other people came to find out what happened to the civilians. We saw so many houses destroyed and some other were heavily damaged. On search for the victims, we got 59 civilians killed. Among them there were 10 children and 9 old ladies. There were also 27 other people wounded because of that cruel attack".

The witnesses further said:

Since the Soviet military invasion on our country and the instalation of the puppet regime in Kabul they have not yet got to maintain the least control over the country. They could not get the support of the people of Afghanistan and therefore whenever they are attacked or ambushed by the mujahideen then they attack the civilians and kill the innocent and unarmed civilians. This is the duty of the world to support the mujahideen and to press the Soviet in international organisations to stop these brutalities against the civilians of Afghanistan. And also the free world should take action to put Soviet-Kabul criminals into a trial".

Total Victims: 39

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5009 ANC	July 26, 1985		Gul Mohammad Noraki Mohammad Nabi Abdul Jalil Wali Khan	Mohammad Ali Karim Saidal Rustam Khan Gulbuddin
	Date Occurred			
	June 14, 1985			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters and troops.	Noor Ahmad Mohammad Gul
Barak (Beharak)	Central Pro- vincial city	Takhar.		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The named eyewitnesses were interviewed by Mr. Ahmad Rasul, a member of ANC.
Date of interview: Sep. 10-15, 1985.
Place of interview: The city of Khan Abad.

When the ANC local authority received the news about the mentioned case, the named member of ANC got to find out the facts about the case. The following is a brief translation of the interview.

"Two days before the noted offensive the local mujahideen made an attack against a Kabul army unit stationed close to the said village. The unit received some human losses and the building of the unit was also damaged. Then the mentioned offensive was launched against the civilians in retaliation to the mentioned unit. It was about noon that 6-8 jet bombers raided the village and started dropping bombs on the houses of the village. After about two hours or less the bombing was stopped and a big troop rushed the village. The troops scattered over the houses and were shooting the civilians. They were searching for what the named "Ashrar" the word used by the Russian-Kabul for mujahideen. Instead of finding the mujahideen or fighting the mujahideen they shot the villagers, the civilians. It was late after noon about evening that the troop went back leaving 39 civilians killed in the village".

Replying a question as to how they found the victims, the eyewitnesses said: "We, alongwith some villagers after returning from where we had hidden ourselves we got to search for the village brothers and during the search we found the civilians killed. There were two women and one child among the deads. There were also four other persons wounded because of the offensive".

Replying another question as to whether there was any mujahid in the mentioned village, the witnesses said "When the bombers and then the troops attacked the village there was not any mujahid in the village. The persons killed as a result of that offensive were all civilians and unarmed people. We do have the experience that the Soviet-Kabul regime attack the civilians in retaliation to their losses receiving by the mujahideen attack".

Total Victims: 10

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5035</u> ANC	May 28, 1986		Ghulam Sediq Shafiqullah Sher Aga Wazir Gul Ali Khan	Abdurrazaq Dad Mohammad
	Date Occurred			” ” Zekreya Abdullah
	May 6, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Machine-guns.	Hayatullah Sayeed Shah.
Belal Khail	Vicinity of the provincial city.	Wardak		

Brief story of the case.

Note : Mr. Jamal Haider, one of ANC local member, interviewed the named witnesses.

Date interviewed: June 18-25, 1986.

Place of interview: The city of Kabul.

The Soviet-Kabul forces made an offensive in the first week of May, 1986 against the whole areas of the vicinity of the provincial city of Wardak province and as a result of that offensive they massacred 10 civilians from the named village. The undercoming statements are a brief story of that bloody incident:

"As we have got the experience, the Soviet-Kabul forces make attacks in retaliation to their losses as a result of the mujahideen attack against them and or they make offensive operations against the civilians and the mujahideen together. The offensive operations took place once a month or less than a month time or once in two months time. Anyhow, a big offensive operation took place in the whole area by the Soviet-Kabul forces which lasted a week. They were looking after the mujahideen. They were shooting by heavy cannons and BMPs. The troops were searching the houses of civilians. During a day long search, they collected 10 unarmed civilians from the named village. They brought the civilians spent overnight in the camp which we thought that they will send them to army service or they will send them to prison. In the next morning, the troops brought the civilians out of the camp made them to stand together. At this time no one was around but a few old people among which we were there also. One man from us went to an Afghan officer and asked him to help not to kill these people. Because we knew that they will shoot the civilians. That officer said "I cannot help" and the Soviets are the commanders. No one could talk to the Soviets. At was this time a Soviet officer ordered a group of the Soviet troops to shoot and they shot the civilians and killed them at once. We could not help. We were unarmed. When they left it was about noon and we got the victims and buried them, God bless them all."

Total Victims: 19

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5037</u> ANC	November 26, 1986		Abdul Hameed Mohammad Gul Mohammad Saraj Sharabuddin Sharabuddin's wife.	Abdul Khalil Abdul Razaq Abdul Razaq Matu Khan
	Date Occurred			
	November 9, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Machine-guns used by troops.	Turyalai Yar Mohammad
Guda	Chak	Wardak		

Brief story of the case.

Note : The named witnesses were interviewed by Sayeed Jan, one of ANC staff member.
Date interviewed: Dec. 28-29, 1986.
Place interviewed: Kut-i Ashru, the provincial city of the province.

In a cruel offensive made by the Soviet army against the civilian people of the named district 19 civilians were collectively killed by the Soviet troops. The following statement is a brief translation of the testimony made by the named witnesses to the said member of ANC.

"There was a big clash between the mujahideen and the Kabul troops which were stationed on the outskirts of the centre of the district. It was alleged that the mujahideen seized some arms from the troops and killed some of them. The clash took place during the night. It was two day before of this incident. On the mentioned day, the day of the incident, a large army units of the Soviets with heavy weapons rushed the whole areas of the district. Heavy cannons and MPs were shooting the slope of the mountains. The troops scattered throughout the village. They were allegedly looking for the mujahideen. They gathered 10 persons in a long day operation. They brought the 10 persons, from the Guda village, to the centre of the Chak district. There were some other people, civilians, too. We were among the people at that bloody scene. We thought that the troops will take these 10 persons to some prison or jail. But unfortunately, suddenly a small group of the Soviet army came out and suddenly started shooting the people and killed them at once. It was very cruel and bloody scene. It was very sad day for all. It was late afternoon, about evening, that the troops went somewhere else and we got the victims and on the next day we buried them. God bless them. But we should say that when the troops scattered throughout the villages and were looking for the mujahideen, they had shot 6 other persons to dead in the same village whom we found them in the houses. Among these persons there were Mr. Sharabuddin and his wife shot dead, too. We got the victims and buried them".

"All these victims were unarmed civilians, not mujahid" said the witness."

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5008 ANC	May 15, 1985		Khair Mohammad	Abdul
	Date Occurred		Sultan Aziz	Mohammad Aziz
	May 5, 1985		Mirza Mohammad	Abdul Mohammad
			Abdul Qayum	" "
			Tariq Jan	Akhtar Mohammad
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jet fighters and Troops.	Hayatullah Azatullah
Ibrahim Khail	Maidan	Wardak		

Brief story of the case.

Note: The named eyewitnesses were interviewed by Jamal Haider, a member of the ANC local workshop.
Date of interview: 28-30, May, 1985.
Place of interview: Maidan Shaher of Wardak provincial city.

The following is the translation of an interview carried out by the ANC's member with regard to the truthful of the mentioned case. The named ANC member contacted the named eye witnesses in order to find out the facts about the noted case.

"There was an army unit stationed in the nearby area of the named village. The local mujahideen attacked the unit. The unit received some human losses and the building of the unit was damaged, too. On the next morning four jet fighters raided the village and started dropping bombs on the houses of the civilians. The bombing lasted for two hours or more. Then a big troop of Russian-Kabul army rushed the village started shooting the villagers. It was late afternoon that the troop went back leaving 7 dead behind. After the troop returned back we, the villagers came to our houses to see what happened. We found 7 persons from our village killed either by bombing or by shooting through the troop. We found the victims inside the houses. Among the deads there was old woman, too".

Replying a question as to how the witnesses witnessed the case they said: "We were inside our houses in the village that the bombers raided the village and we had to hide somewhere. We had hidden us when the troop rushed the village. When they returned back, we came back to the village and found some houses heavily damaged and 7 persons from the village were killed".

Replying another question as to why the jets and troop attacked the civilian houses the eyewitnesses said: "As per our own experience, the Soviets and the Kabul regime attack the civilians in retaliation to their losses receiving in the result of the mujahideen attack. This was not the only offensive made by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the civilians. They had so many offensive against the civilians of this kind".

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5002 ANC	July 10, 1985		Haji Mohammad Mohammad Ashraf Noorullah Sayeed Mohammad	Sultan Khan Akhter Mohammad Mohammad Sultan Mohammad Hashim
	Date Occurred		Amanullah Khan Mohammad Hanif	Mohammad Rahim Ahmad Khan
	July 4, 1985			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Helicopters and Troops	Meya Mohammad Hakim Khan.
Awal Khail	Maidan	Wardak		
Brief story of the case				
<div>Note : The named witnesses were interviewed by our staff member, Sayeed Jan. Date of interview: July 16–20, 1985. Place interviewed: Awal Khail village.</div>				
<p>Mr. Sayeed Jan, one of our staff member, contacted the two named witnesses in the named village after the attack was over in order to get a real picture of the attack. The following is the translation of his interview, the mentioned witnesses:</p>				
<p>“At around 4-5 p.m. four gun-ships raided the named village. The gun-ships were coming in routine. They started bombing the houses of the village. Several houses were destroyed because of that air raid and several civilians were also killed during the bombing. The air raid took about two-three hours. Just after the bombing a big troop, mostly the Russians entered the village seemed to find the mujahideen. The troops also shot down and killed some villagers. It was late evening. It was dark that the troop went back. Then we the villagers came from where we had hidden ourselves. We found some houses destroyed and during night searching for the villagers, we found 15 persons killed either by bombing or by troops’ shootings”, said the witnesses.</p> <p>The named witnesses also said in reply to a question as to why the gun-ships and the troops attacked the village:</p> <p>“Some distance away from the named village there was an army unit of the Kabul regime which was always under the attack by the mujahideen and that was why, we believe, the gun-ships alongwith the troops attacked the civilians’ village in order to push the civilians to withhold their support to the mujahideen”.</p> <p>The named witnesses further said:</p> <p>“There were two children and one old woman among the killed persons. There were also 4 other persons wounded as a result of that attack”.</p>				

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
R-5083 ANC	January 29, 1987		Ghafoor Shah Mohammad Ali Fairooz Khan Saheen Nezamuddin	Mohammad Ali
	Date Occurred			Mohammad Noor Pir Mohammad Gul Behar
	December 16, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships.	Ahmad Baqir Gul Mohammad
Jaldak vicinity.	Jaldak	Zabul		

Brief story of the case

Note : The mentioned witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Gul Zaman, ANC local officer.

Date of interview: March 15-17, 1987.

Place of interview: The city of Qalat.

A heavy air attack took place against the mentioned area as a result of which 23 civilians were killed. The story was testified by the witnesses before the ANC local officer. Here is the brief translation of the interview:

"It was late in the afternoon that suddenly 7-8 jets raided the village and later on about 12-15 gun-ships also raided the same area. They were dropping bombs and were shelling rockets on the houses of the people. They were coming routinely. The people of the houses got to scape and hide somewhere to keep them safe from the bombings. Some people could scape and some other could not. It was dark night that the bombings stopped. Then we, the people, returned from the places where we had hidden us from the bombings. We found some houses destroyed and some other houses were damaged. There were 23 persons killed by the bombings. Among these deads there were 9 children and 5 old women. There were also 12 other persons wounded during that cruel bombings. We got the deads during night and on the next day searching. We could hardly bury them. God bless them all and God kill these barbars".

The witnesses went on to say:

"Since the Soviet invasion in Afghanistan, the people of Afghanistan got to defend the country and to save them from the Soviet occupation. The mujahideen have been bravely fighting the Soviets and the puppet regime which has been installed by the Soviets in the country. The Soviets and their puppets can not fight and cannot defeat the mujahideen, but instead they attack the civilians and kill the innocent and defenceless civilians. This air raid was launched against the mentioned areas in retaliation to an ambush made by the mujahideen against a security unit of the regime located close to the mentioned area as a result of which some of the troops from the unit were killed and some other got defected and joined the mujahideen and the mujahideen seized some ammunition from that security unit. The ambush was launched during the night. On the next day in the afternoon the Soviet-Kabul made an air attack and killed 23 persons".

Total Victims: 75

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5082</u> ANC	August 28, 1986		Gul Afzal Khan Zaman Ghulam Ahmad Baz Mohammad Faizullah Haidar Khan	Naik Mohammad Pir Ali Rasul Khan Khan Qasem Noor Gul Behram
	Date Occurred			
	July 15, 1986			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Jets and gun-ships	Qasim Khan Abdul Rasul
Surroundings of the center of the distrct.	Arghandab	Zabul		

Brief story of the case

Note : Mr. Gul Zaman, a local officer of ANC interviewed the witnesses.

Date of interview: Oct. 25-29, 1986.

Place of interview: The city of Qalat.

A heavy air offensive launched by the Soviet-Kabul against the surroundings of the centre of the district as a result of which 75 civilians were killed. The incident was testified by the mentioned witnesses before the ANC named local officer. Here is the brief translation of the interview:

"The Kabul regime had an army unit on the outskirts of the centre of the district. This security unit was ambushed by some groups of mujahideen. It was alleged that the security unit received some men losses and some men of the unit were injured and the mujahideen seized some arms and ammunitions from the unit. On the next day, early in morning a heavy air attack was launched by the Soviet-Kabul forces against the whole surrounding areas of the district. The bombings by jets and gun-ships routinely bombed the areas. The bombings lasted for all day. When the bombing stopped it was about evening and then the people from surrounding areas came, from where they hidden themselves, to the houses to see if there was any loss or damage. We found so many houses destroyed and some other houses were damaged. 75 civilians were killed and 49 other civilians were injured. Among the deads there were 19 women and 23 children. Among the wounded persons there were 7 children and 9 women. We, alongwith other people could hardly buried the deads and took the injured to some medications".

The witnesses on saying:

"It is common now that the Soviet and the Kabul puppet regime always all times attack the civilians instead of defeating or fighting the mujahideen. They kill the civilians, the innocent and unarmed villagers. The people of the free world and those who support the cause of the people of Afghanistan should not keep silent and should take action, in international organisations, to put the Soviet and Kabul authority into a trial because of the crimes they commit against the innocent and unarmed people of Afghanistan. This would not be fair and just to ignore these atrocities of the Soviet and Kabul regime against the innocent and defenceless people of Afghanistan".

Case Registered			Victims	
No.	Date Registered		Names	Father names
<u>R-5021</u> ANC	July 28, 1985		Mulavi Gul Khan	Mulavi Mohammad Nawab Khan.
	Date Occurred			
	June 8, 1985			
Place Occurred			Weapons applied	Witnesses
Village	District	Province	Poniard and Gasoline.	Shah Dust Akber Jan
Arghandab city	Arghandab	Zabul		

Brief story of the case:

Note: The named witnesses were interviewed by Mr. Gulab Khan, ANC member.

Date of interview: Aug. 14, 1985.

Place of interview: Kuwaitta of Pakistan.

A heavy fighting took place between the mujahideen and the Soviet-Kabul forces as a result of which both side received heavy losses. The mentioned victim was captured first by the aggressive forces of Russian-Kabul and then was slain by the Russian. The following is the story of the case translated from the interview of the witnesses.

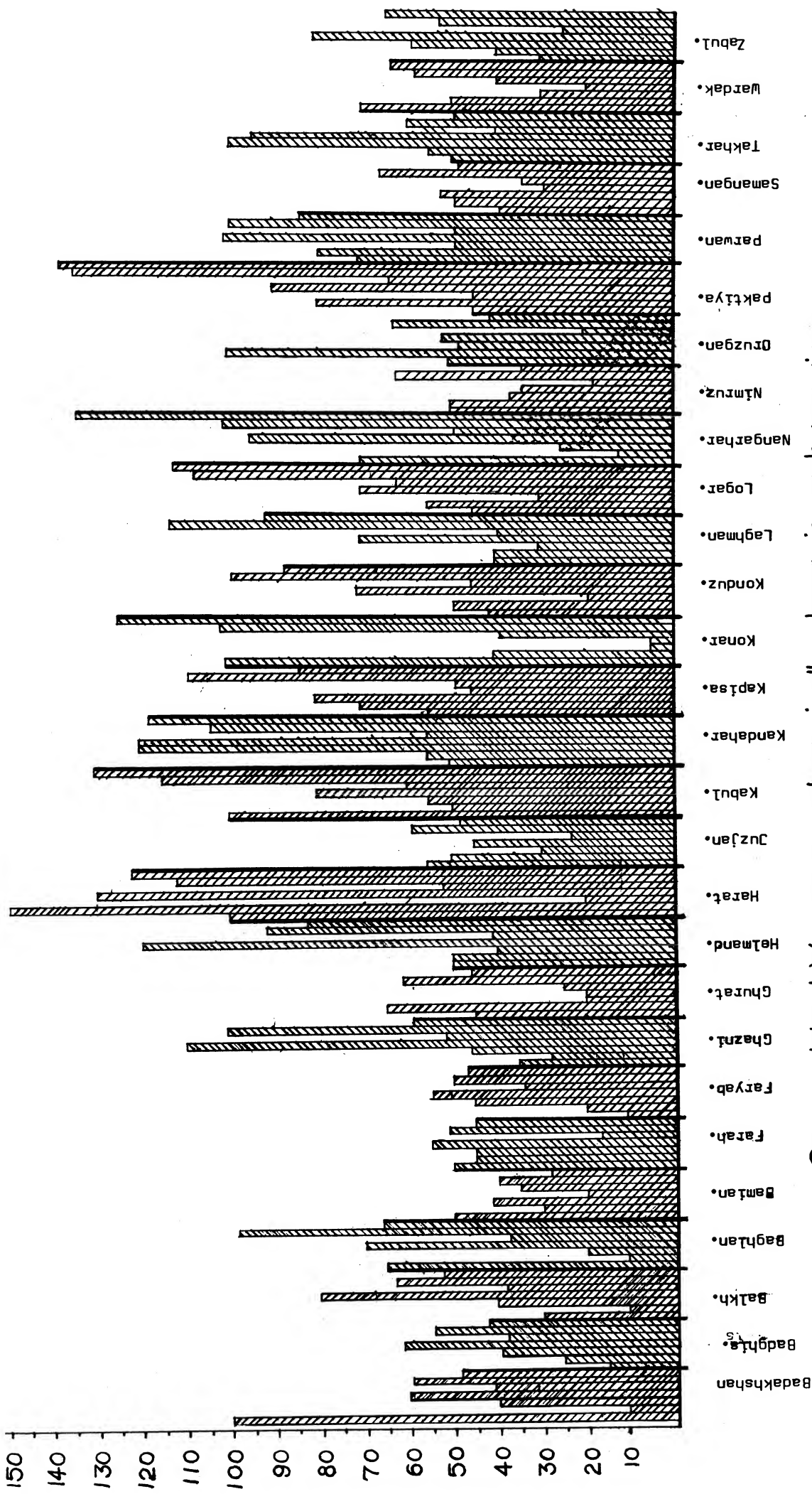
“We were in the army of the Kabul regime. We were captured from the street and were sent to army service and then we were sent with the Soviet troops in joint operation, offensive, on the mentioned date against the named village. We were captured two months ago. It was a big offensive. A big fighting took place between the mujahideen and the Soviet-Kabul forces as a result of which both sides received heavy losses. On return the Soviet group captured an old man from his field where he was working. The group brought him to their camp. It was about evening that a Russian officer of the group ordered to bring a poniard which he got from a soldier, from a Russian soldier, then the officer got up and pushed the poniard into the mouth of the man and then the officer pushed the poniard into the throat of the man and then in the chest of the man and this was repeated for several times till the man died. Then the officer asked his men to bring some oil and the oil was ready. He put the oil on to the body of the man and put fire on him and burnt him”.

Replying a question as to how the witnesses saw the case they said: “We were in the troops on a Russian-Kabul joint offensive and we saw the Russian troop captured that old man, about 70 years old or more, and took him with them into the camp and we saw that poor man was hit by poniard so many times by the Russian officer and then the officer put some gasoline on him and burnt him”.

The witnesses further went on to say: “We did not enter the army but we were captured by the Kabul troop and were taken into the Kabul army and we were sent to that bloody offensive. On the next morning we escaped to Pakistan to join our mujahid brothers and fight the Soviet barbars”.

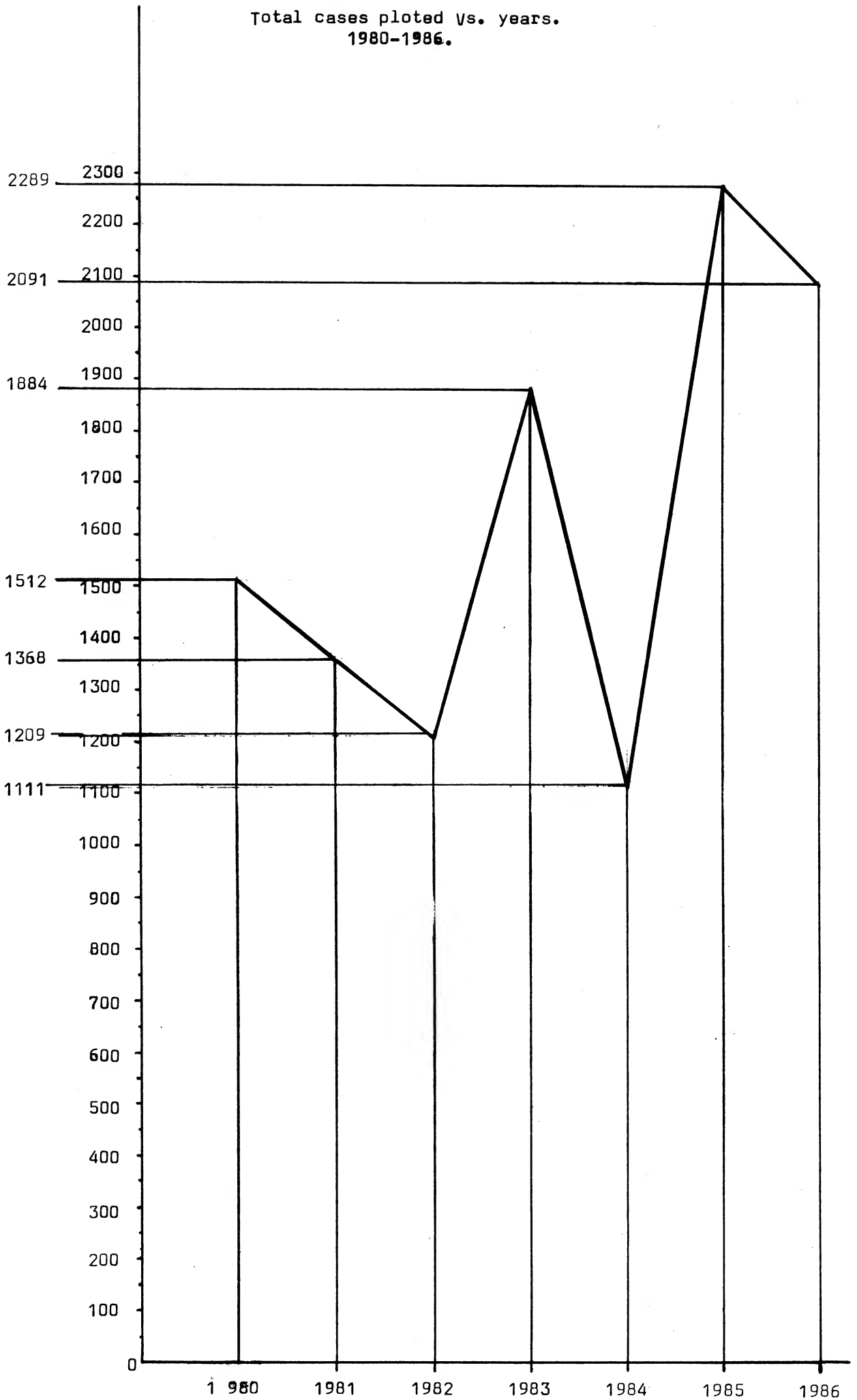
Cases plotted Vs. Years, 1980 – 1986

No.	Province	Total Registered cases	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986
1.	Badakhshan	358	100	10	40	60	41	59	48
2.	Badghis	274	15	25	39	61	38	54	42
3.	Balkh	313	30	10	40	80	38	63	52
4.	Baghlan	367	65	10	20	70	37	99	66
5.	Bamian	244	50	30	41	20	35	40	28
6.	Farah	308	50	45	45	55	17	51	45
7.	Faryah	262	11	20	45	55	34	50	47
8.	Ghazni	421	35	28	46	110	42	101	59
9.	Ghorat	282	45	65	20	20	25	61	46
10.	Helmand	476	50	50	40	120	41	92	83
11.	Harat	686	100	150	20	130	52	112	122
12.	Juzjan	310	55	50	30	45	23	59	48
13.	Kabul	590	100	50	55	80	60	115	130
14.	Kandahar	622	50	55	120	120	55	104	118
15.	Kapisa	492	55	70	80	45	49	109	84
16.	Konar	416	100	40	5	5	39	102	125
17.	Konduz	411	41	49	19	71	45	99	87
18.	Laghman	424	40	40	30	70	39	113	92
19.	Logar	482	45	55	30	70	62	108	112
20.	Nangarhar	486	70	12	25	95	49	101	134
21.	Nimruz	284	50	50	36	34	18	62	34
22.	Oruzgan	374	50	100	48	52	20	63	41
23.	Paktiya	597	45	80	45	90	64	135	138
24.	Parwan	534	71	80	49	101	49	100	84
25.	Samangan	317	39	49	52	29	34	66	48
26.	Takhar	449	50	55	100	95	40	60	49
27.	Wardak	332	70	50	30	20	40	58	64
28.	Zabul	353	30	40	59	81	25	53	65
	Total	11464	1512	1368	1209	1884	1111	2289	2091



Cases plotted Vs. years categorically shown in each province
1980 — 1986

Total cases plotted vs. years.
1980-1986.



THE MONUMENTS OF HARAT

Harat is one of the well-known provinces of Afghanistan. It is located to the west of the country at 1162 Km from Kabul, the capital of the country and Harat city is the provincial city of Harat province. The province of Harat covers 61,301 sqm. The name of Harat is driven from Harirud, a river which flows alongwith south east of the city of Harat. The city of Harat covers sqm. The population of the province of Harat is 769,111 and the population of the city of Harat is 140,323 (Afghanistan statistical Survey, 79). The city of Harat is 647 Km from Kandahar, 121 Km from Iran at the Iran-Afghan border of Islam Qala and it is 120 Km from Russia at Torgundi of Russia-Afghan border. The city of Harat is 930 m above the sea level and the density of the province is 12.5 per sqkm.

Harat is well-known to the world, for centuries, because of its geopolitical importance as well as to the Muslim world because of its famous places of Islamic teachings and worship. It is also well-known to the world because of its beautiful and fine monuments and because of being a centre of Islamic art and culture. Its carpet and wool weaving, handicraft works have been well-known. Its Lal grape among 50 various kinds of grapes is very famous.

After the advent of Islam, Harat flourished as a great centre for scholars and teachers from all over the Muslim world. It was a centre for natural sciences. Islamic art, literature and Islamic culture for centuries in Central Asia. Although Harat had witnessed several and various episodes in thousand years of its history, it had kept its importance and reputation as a centre for teaching and learning and therefore had attracted the attention of the scholars to its magic minarets and monuments as well as to its famous places of teaching and worship.

Even though Harat was heavily damaged and or destroyed, several times, it did not lose its memory of being a centre of great civilization. Harat witnessed Alexander the Great, The Islamisation by Arab world, the Genghis Khan destruction and the British invasion etc. All the destruction caused by the mentioned episodes could not destroy the fame and the reputation of Harat. They destroyed the places but they could not destroy the faith of the people, the faith of the creator of the monuments and therefore Harat restored its fame and its reputation along with its historical monuments.

It is regretful to say that the Russian aggressors, this time, have tried and have intended to destroy the centuries old civilization of Harat by destroying the famous place of teaching and worship. The Soviet aggressors, in Dec. 1986, heavily damaged the Minaret of Queen Gawhar Shad and the Musjid-e Juma of Harat. The Soviet aggressors have destroyed and have intended to destroy the historical places and monuments which are the cultural properties of the people of Afghanistan aiming to establish Soviet's despotism in Afghanistan.

Musjid-e Juma of Harat

The musjid-e Juma of Harat was originally built, in its present form, at the time of Sultan Ghiyasuddin Ghuri in the year of 1200. The musjid-e Juma was built at the site of the 10th century mosque. The 10th century mosque was built from walnut wood and was burnt by a fire and was destroyed. Then it was reconstructed at the time of Sultan Ghiyasuddin Ghuri and was built from brick, mud and soil.

On the outer face of the archway of the musjid-e Juma, there was a bold kufic inscription giving the name of Sultan Ghiyasuddin Ghuri confirming the date of its construction as 1200. The inscription in persian-blue glazed tile stood in high relief above a floral background of considerable intricacy performed by means of especially prepared pick-beige tile elements. The leaves of the floral decoration were tipped with blue-green, while the edges of the tile-elements were painted orange-red.

It was the mosque of the 10th century that Khawaja Abdullah Ansari received his reputation and became the most famous and beloved saint of the city, 1019. This showed that the city of Harat was well-known to the world's scholars and was famous before the musjid-e juma which was built at the time of Sultan Ghiyasuddin Ghuri, 1200. It is said that the Sultan built the musjid for a very famous and well known Islamic theologian, Imam Fakhruddin Razi who lived 1150–1210.

The city of Harat, alongwith other cities, was invaded by Genghis Khan (1155–1227) as a result of which the city received heavy damages. Genghis Khan's son invaded Harat and destroyed famous places of worship and historical monuments including the mosjid-e juma and killed thousands of innocent people of the Harat city (1221). Genghis Khan not only destroyed places and killed innocent people he also destroyed the most famous and established civilization, built up during centuries, especially that of the time of the Temurid's era in Harat of Afghanistan.

The mosjid-e juma of Harat, after it was destroyed by Genghis Khan, was reconstructed at the time of Sultan Ghiyasuddin Kurt (1307–1328). In addition to the reconstruction of the mosque, Sultan Ghiyasuddin Kurt also built a madrassa / teaching place / beside the mosjid. His madrassa has still been known as madrassa-e Ghiyassia. Later on Sultan Mueezuddin Kurt also did a great part of the decoration of the mosjid-e juma and also he built a Khanaga / place of frairy / next to the mosque. The mosjid-e juma was also extensively decorated at the time of Shah Rukh Mirza (1404–1464).

Shah Rukh Mirza and his wife Queen Gawhar. Shad were much in favour of art, literature and Islamic culture. They preferred to serve art, literature, science and culture rather than being involved in military work. The Queen herself was a very famous poet and artist. The Queen and the Shah, in addition to did a great deal of the decoration of the mosjid, the Queen built a mausoleum complex, a madrassa and a mussalla, to the mausoleum from her own expenditure, her own money, and she herself commissioned the construction of the mausoleum complex. Today, the minaret and the tomb of the queen is destroyed by the Soviet aggressive forces.

In the 15th century, Sultan Hussain Baiqra and his Wazir, premier, Mir Ali Sher Nawa-e started to repair and decorate the mosjid-e juma (1498). Mir Ali Sher Mawa-e was a great poet and artist. A large number of tile and mason works were employed to carry the work. There were so many scattered decoration of the Temurid's era of the 15th century throughout the mosjid-e juma but inside the arcade which stood in the south-west corner of the courtyard, there was a complete preserved section of the Temurid's splendid decoration which showed their efforts done in the decoration and in the beauty of the mosjid. The mihrab, the sanctuary, of the mosjid was built from the marble stone at the time of Sultan Hussain Baiqra and his wazir, Mir Ali Sher Nawa-e. The stone paver was Mr. Ismail, while prior to Sultan Hussain Baiqra, the mehrab of the mosjid was built from bricks and was finely decorated.

The mosjid-e juma was also decorated at the time of Amir Habibullah Khan (1901–1919). At this time, since the mosjid courtyard, was small and there were several private houses on the surroundings of the mosjid therefore these houses were bought from the owners and were joined to the mosjid. It was in the late history of Afghanistan that the mosjid was repaired and decorated on the Temurid's style as well as a few new chambers were constructed. This was the time of King Zahir Shah (1943–1973).

It should be mentioned that the mosjid consisted of 460 domes, 130 porches and 444 pillars. The whole courtyard of the mosjid was 6 jeribs (5 jeribs is equal to one hectar). The courtyard of the main chamber of the mosjid was 250–150 yards and the chamber of the mosjid was 100–65 yards. The courtyard was paved with marble stone. The mehrab of the mosjid was paved with marble stone at the time of Sultan Hussain Baiqra and his wazir, Mir Ali Sher Nawa-e. A corridor from the garden of the mosjid led to the main doorway of the mosjid. The corridor was built of beige brick and the ceiling of it was of a series of joined vaults outlined with chips of blue tiles.

On the west there was the principal Iwan, Iwan-e Madrassa, of the mosjid. Its arched entrance flanked by minarets reaching to the pavement which were poetically called Gul Dasta, bouquet of flower. On the either side of this hall there were smaller Iwans and walled entrance pierced with holes and windows. The eastern face had a central Iwan with three arches on either side. The north and the south Iwans in the centre of the arcades behind which there were intersecting corridors formed by pillars rising to pointed arches.

The inner face of the courtyard was covered with a profusion of delicate floral motif above bold pattern of stylized flowers on bases framed by corkscrew pillars. Blue, green, yellow and orange set off by black and white sparkle in contrast to the starkly white-washed interior decorated only with arched recesses. The northern arcades with its central Iwan had been enclosed for use during winter and in inclement weather. The interior was thickly carpeted with Harati carpets. Arabic and persian calligraphy beautifully interrupted the mass of floral design. The calligraphic frieze in Arabic from the Quran, the Holy book of Muslims, which encircled the uppermost portion of the wall recounted the journey of Prophet Mohammad (PBUH) to the paradise. The verses in Persian on the columns of the arcades were taken from the famous poets such as Ansari, Saadi, Jami and Farid-uddin-e Ata-e. These selections were made by the famous Harati historian, Fikri Seljuqi Herawi. Fikri Seljuqi Herawi had done the most artistry work of the present restoration on the Temurid's style. The calligraphy work was done by another famous Harati artist, Mohammad Ali Herawi.

There was a decorated platform to the east covering cistern formerly used for ablution which had been replaced by an open well. A mehrab and a stepped pulpit, both new construction, of pick and white marble stood in the north east corner behind a fountain. These were depicted in the centre of the emblem of the Afghan flag. In the south east corner, there was a large bronze caldron. There was also verses within the inscription from Saadi, the most famous persian poet of 13th century. It should be noted that the minatory work of the mosjid-e Juma was done by a famous Afghan minatorist, Mr. Bihzad.

Decoration of the Mosjid-e Juma

As it was just mentioned, the mosjid-e juma was reconstructed at the time of Sultan Ghiyasuddin Ghuri, 1200, on the site of the 10th century mosque. It was also mentioned that inspite of so many scattered decorations throughout the mosjid of the time of Ghurid's, there was a complete preserved section of the time with inscription giving the name of Sultan Ghiyasuddin Ghuri and the date of its construction as 1200. Likewise, there were also so many scattered fragments of the 15th century decorations of the time of the Temurid. There was also another preserved section, on the inside of the arcades on the south west corner of the court yard which showed the splendid decoration of the time of Mir Ali Sher Nawai, 1498. All the remaining decoration was restored mostly at the time of King Zahir Shah, 1943–1973.

The interior of arches was decorated with thin and narrow strips of persian-blue tile alternating with broader strips of panel bordered in black and white tile. The bases were decorated with a bold design of stylized flowers in the form of hexagons and octagons in blue tile sprinkled with tiny golden flowers. Plain beige tile, plaques slightly in relief filled the space between. The use of the relief and the tiny flowers on the blue tile produced an illusion of depth and mobility of pattern which was most effective and attractive.

There was also a large fine inscription of the time of the Temurid marble slab set into the western wall. The inscript was an edict issued by Sultan Abu Sa aid in 1462 abolishing some oppressive taxes. There was another Kufic inscription on the wall facing the Mihrab of the mosjid which was covered from pink stone and the date of that inscription was of Amir Habibullah Khan, 1901–1919, which commemorating the ceremony attending the presentation of certain relics by Turkish Pasha. The relics were embedded in the wall behind a metal plate on which there was a poem by a famous persian poet, Mulana Jami. It should be mentioned that a large marble-stone was bought and brought for the mihrab of the mosjid-e Juma. The mihrab was made and paved by marble stone because the mihrab of the mosjid before the time of Sultan Hussain Baiqra was made from bricks and from marble stone.

The major portion of the design of the decoration of the mosjid-e Juma was conceived by Fikri Seljuqi, who recreated many of the Temurid's design from the remaining fragments. Mohammad Sayeed Mashal Ghuri, another prominent and distinguished Harati, also contributed a considerable portion of the inner courtyard design. The work of creating a panel begun with the making and glazing of tiles which were 16 cm square. The clay was found locally and the most of the glazes were imported except for yellow glaze which was made and prepared from the discarded batteries. The colours included: persian-blue, light-blue, grape blue, orange, yellow, red, green, olive, lilac, white and black. Details for each colour were cut first with an awl and then a simple pick and finally filed smooth. The small pieces for finally were cut and filed to it. Once all the pieces for a panel were assembled then the entire design was picked cut in tiny holes on the large sheet on plain paper.

When this was laid down on a specially prepared platform and spread with a fine powder which sifted through transferring the design on to the platform. The individual pieces of mosaic were then fitted on to the places in the design which glazed side down. When completely assembled, the panel was covered with a thick three-inches layer of coarse cement and fitted into pace on the wall of the mosjid and or on the minaret after it was dried. It should be mentioned that for the late repair and decoration of the mosjid during the time of King Zahir Shah two famous and distinguished Afghan artists, Haji Mohammad Ismail Harawi and Ghulam Haider Harawi both of extensive knowledge in the art and architecture of the Temurid's time and of the Ghurid's era, greatly contributed. The inscription and the calligraphy works, among others, were done by Haji Mulla.

The Musalla Complex

The Musalla Complex was a series of beautiful buildings situated on the outside of the city of Harat. The buildings running north-east and south-east. The Musalla Complex covered a distance of about six hundred yards from end to end. From the total Complex, arches and minarets, prior to the Soviet invasion (Dec. 1979) nine minarets and one mausoleum were remained. The minarets were 80 feet high. The minarets of the Madrassa were taller than the rest of the minarets of the Complex. The minarets of the Madrassa were 150 feet high.

The Mussala Complex, like other historical monuments of the city of Harat, were not safe from the man made episodes/invasions, attacks and destructions. The Musalla Complex was heavily damaged and destroyed several times as for example: at the time of Amir Abdulraman Khan, 1880–1901, so many of the minarets and other buildings of the Musalla Complex were destroyed. Amir Abdul Raman Khan requested the British army to destroy the Complex to facilitate the defence of the city against Russians and therefore the British army did so, 1885.

The Musalla Complex was initiated by the Queen, the wife of Shah Rukh Mirza, in 1417 and the construction of the Musalla was completed in 1432. Queen Gawahar Shad herself commissioned the most architecture of the monuments of her days such as Immaduddin of Harat, to build for a madrassa and a musalla, a teaching and a place for pray and worship. The buildings did not differ from that of their time or from these of today.

The best example of this can be the Mosjid-e Juma of 1200. What made them extraordinary was the fact that the entire exterior which was solidly embellished with mosaic of glaze tile and the interiors were painted and gilded so that the whole bespoke a perfection of taste and of a deftness of craftsmanship never excelled.

The Mausoleum of Queen Gawhar Shad was built in the corner of a pine grove called Park-e Behzad. Behzad was a famous and a best minatorist of his time and had a high place among the men of art and literature gathered in the court of Sultan Hussain Baiqra, 1458–1498. Behzad had done the most work of the Harat historical monuments when they were repaired and decorated, especially at the time of the mentioned Sultan and his Wazir, Mir Ali Sher Nawa-e.

To the north of the mausoleum of the Queen, there were four tall minarets which marked the site of a large madrasa built at the time of Sultan Hussain Baiqra in which the Sultan him-self was buried in 1505 at the age of 68. From his elegant mausoleum, there was left a large pit where the cracked white marble slab marked his grave. Mir Ali Sher Nawa-e, who died in 1501 at the age of 62 was also buried at a place between the mausoleum of the Queen and the mentioned four minarets. In addition to the Queen, the following personalities also were buried in the Queen's musalla:

Prince Baisunghuri, the son of the Queen died in 1433.

Allauddin, son of Baisunghuri died in 1459.

Mirza Ibrahim, son of Allawddawillah died in 1493.

Mirza Ahmad, son of the grand son died in 1445.

Mirza Shah Rukh, son of the Queen's murderer, Sultan Abu Saed, died in 1493.

The Queen's hasband, Sultan Shah Rukh, who was once buried in the Mausoleum and later on was removed by his son, Ulugh Beg, to Samarkand where both son and father were buried.

The minarets which situated to the east of the Queen's mausoleum was of a pair of the minarets which stood on either side of the doorway of the Queen's madrasa. The portals were a feature added to the mosque architecture after the beginning of the 14th century. The shaft of the minarets was of bricks, set horizontally, into which rows of large mosaic diamonds had been placed at some distance from each other. These were of royal-blue centered with flowers and or Arabic scripts. This style of ornamentation was akin to that used in the decoration of Gawhar Shad's mosque in Mashed which was nearing completion when the work on his madrasa was begun in 1417. The two balconies were heavily ornamented with deep stalactite brackets similar to the marble. The stair-cases inside the minaret formerly used by Muazin, the one who call for pray, was climbable and the minaret was measuring 350 to 210 feet and was a glorious result of the development of the art of its time.

The shaft was solidly covered with grape-blue lozenges outlined with scripts of raised white faience. Their centres of emerald green finely decorated with flowers and or Arabic scripts in gold and white. Bands of varying width showed a vast multiplication of design including the familiar broad calligraphic frieze which repeated the call to prayers. The most exquisite design appeared in the square and rectangular panels near the base where the workmanship was extremely delicate.

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Note:

Further information in this respect, would be provided on request.